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Crash Unlikely to Set Back B-1 Backers, Opponents See No Long-Term Effect on Bomber

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Congressional supporters and opponents of the B-1 bomber say that the fatal crash of a test aircraft in California will have little long-term effect on the multibillion-dollar program.

The crash on Wednesday, which killed one crew member and injured two others at Edwards Air Force Base, involved a B-1A prototype aircraft built in 1976 that was later modified to resemble the flight characteristics of B-1B production-model bombers.

It was the 127th test flight in the \$14-billion Pentagon program to develop a new strategic bomber. The crash occurred just six days before the Reagan administration is scheduled to unveil the first production model of the new bomber as an election-year evidence of its efforts to modernize U.S. strategic arms.

Officials at Edwards Air Force Base said the plane had been on a "low speed, low altitude" test flight before the crash, but would not give any other details of the test.

Spokesmen at the base said a

parachute-borne escape capsule designed to carry the crew to safety in an in-flight emergency apparently separated from the bomber as it was supposed to do, and they had no immediate explanation of why one crew member died.

The air force announced that a special board would investigate the crash. Although the technical implications of the crash will not be known until that inquiry is completed, friends and foes of the bomber in Congress said that the accident might have strong psychological effect on the program but little long-term impact.

A spokesman said that President Ronald Reagan had been informed soon after the crash, but the White House had no comment.

"It shouldn't be a setback," said Representative Robert E. Bachman, a California Republican who has been a strong supporter of the B-1. "Those who support the program as I do are concerned and shocked and surprised, but my view is that it's one of those unfortunate things that happen in a test program."

Representative Thomas J. Downey, a New York Democrat who has campaigned against the plane,

said: "I don't think it will have much impact. Any new system, however conventional, is going to be a problem for a while, but this shows that in the rush to build arms, technology is not the perfect answer to deterrence."

The B-1 is tailored to deliver thermonuclear bombs over intercontinental ranges, cruising at high speeds and high altitudes, then, when it approaches enemy territory, descending to low altitude to avoid enemy radar and hedge-hop toward its assigned target.

The bomber has been a cornerstone of the Reagan administration's weapons buildup, along with the MX missile and Trident submarine programs. In the so-called triad of U.S. nuclear weapons, consisting of land-based missiles, submarine-launched missiles and long-range bombers, the B-1 has represented the air force's bid to maintain a manned presence.

The air force has touted the bomber's automatic terrain-flying system and relatively low visibility to enemy radar as elements that would make it an effective "penetrator" into Soviet territory.

But critics have contended that the B-1 lacks maneuverability and is underpowered and would not significantly advance the capabilities of the present fleet of B-52 bombers. The B-1 soon will be made obsolete, they say, by new radar-evading planes known as "stealth" bombers.

Because of the criticism and cost projections of \$100 million a plane, Congress in the early and mid-1970s allowed design and development work on the plane to proceed very slowly and held back funds for full-scale production. President Jimmy Carter canceled the B-1 in 1977 under the belief that cruise missiles would make manned strategic bombers obsolete.

Both the air force and the Rockwell International Corp., which builds the B-1, lobbied strongly through the late 1970s for a new lease on the bomber's life. Mr. Carter had allowed limited research, flight testing and development work to continue, and his decision not to kill the program completely made it possible for President Reagan to resurrect it in October 1981 as part of his military buildup.

The administration's budget request for the fiscal year 1985 contained \$7.7 billion for procurement of 34 of the B-1B aircraft. Initial models of the bomber, designated B-1A, have been used for testing purposes and are of a slightly different design. Congress has limited the total B-1B purchase to 100 aircraft at a price not to exceed the equivalent of \$20.5 billion in 1981 dollars.

Shuttle Is Finally Launched

New Problems With Computers Easily Resolved

By Lee Dye
Los Angeles Times Service
CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The U.S. space shuttle Discovery, carrying the heaviest load ever put aboard a shuttle, lifted off into space on its maiden flight Thursday, two months and three postponements after its initial attempt was canceled.

The launch was delayed for seven minutes by three private planes that intruded into the "hazardous airspace" near the shuttle shortly before liftoff. However, the launch itself was flawless.

The successful blastoff occurred on the fourth attempt to launch Discovery, the newest member of the shuttle fleet. But it was tough and went up to the final minutes of the countdown.

Engineers of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shifted from one failing computer console to another within minutes of the launch, according to Tom Utzman, director of shuttle management and operations.

The big cargo load is a direct result of two aborted efforts to launch Discovery in June and the resulting consolidation of two flights into one.

Within an hour after the launch, Discovery had settled into its orbit 194 miles (about 315 kilometers) above the earth.

[Four hours after launch, Dr. Judith A. Resnik, the second American woman in space, activated the ship's mechanical arm and used a television camera mounted on its end to scan the spacecraft. The Associated Press reported.]

[President Ronald Reagan, speaking in Maryland, saluted the shuttle crew and said the space program would transform the great black night of space into a bright new world of opportunities.]

Bob Seick, the launch director, and Mr. Utzman praised ground crews whose efforts permitted NASA to proceed with the launch despite three computer problems.

Two of the problems were quickly resolved but engineers were forced to move to different computer consoles to get around the third.

NASA officials were angered when the launch was threatened in the final moments by intruding aircraft.

The shuttle flight is the second for Discovery's commander, Henry W. Hartfield Jr., 50, and the first for Michael J. Coats, the pilot, and Dr. Resnik, 35, Dr. Steven A. Hawley, 32, and Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Mullane, 38, mission specialists.

The sixth crewman is Charles D. Walker, 36, the first commercial payload specialist to fly aboard a shuttle. The McDonnell Douglas engineer will run processing equipment that may lead to the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals in space.

Concerns Pay for Launches
Discovery's new flight plan calls for Dr. Hawley to release the first of three communications satellites eight hours after launch. Reuters reported. The second was to be put in orbit Friday and the third Saturday.

The first satellite, designated SBS-4, is owned by Satellite Business Systems, based in McLean, Virginia. SBS-4 and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Telstar-3, will be launched Friday.

The third satellite is owned by Hughes Aircraft Co. and leased to the U.S. Navy.

The three companies are paying NASA a total of \$34 million for the launch services, the largest payoff from a single mission.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, left, meets with Shimon Peres of the Labor Party.

In Lebanon, Christians and Moslems Begin Mourning Period for Gemayel

BEIRUT — Moslems and Christians united Thursday in mourning for Bashir Gemayel, the father of President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and a dominant political figure from the nation's fight for independence through its long civil war.

As preparations began for the burial, Mr. Gemayel's Christian Phalangist militia clashed with Druze Moslem fighters south of Beirut, and rival Moslem factions battled in Tripoli, bringing the number of deaths in the city to 23 in three days.

In much of Lebanon, church bells tolled, flags flew at half staff and radio stations played solemn music in tribute to the nation's most prestigious Christian leader.

Mr. Gemayel, 78, the founder of the Phalangist party, died Wednesday of a heart attack.

The government has declared three days of national mourning for Mr. Gemayel, beginning Thursday. His funeral was scheduled for Thursday evening in Bikfaya, the mountain village where he died, 10 miles (16 kilometers) northeast of Beirut.

In his will, an official announcement said, Mr. Gemayel wrote that he wanted to be buried at the family cemetery in a simple wooden coffin next to his slain son, Bashir, and Bashir's daughter, Maya, who was killed in a car-bomb explosion at age 4 in 1979.

Bashir Gemayel was elected president by the Lebanese parliament in 1982, but was assassinated before his inauguration. His brother, Amin, was then elected president and has held the office for the last two years.

Mr. Gemayel's death cast another shadow on the nation's chances of halting the nine-year civil war. Only former President Camille Chamoun, a fellow Christian and political rival, came close to Mr. Gemayel in national influence.

Lebanon's Shiite Moslem leader, Nabih Berri, and his Druze ally, Walid Jumblat, offered their condolences in separate telephone calls to President Gemayel, Prime Minister Rashid Karameh, a Sunni Moslem, praised Mr. Gemayel in a statement read over radio stations.

Arab heads of state and two Israeli leaders expressed sympathy with the Lebanese people over Mr. Gemayel's death.

"I share your sadness over the loss of a father and a leading cabinet member of your administration," said President Hafez al-Assad of Syria in a message to President Gemayel.

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King Hussein of Jordan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt cabled similar messages, and Prime Minister-designate Shimon Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel also issued statements expressing their sympathy.

Mr. Gemayel was minister of public health and communications in the present government and had been a member of parliament since 1960. He was twice defeated in bids for the presidency.

His death could set off a power struggle within the party and strain the coalition cabinet. The young Phalangists who control the Israeli-trained and supplied Lebanese Forces militia were outraged by President Gemayel's decision in March to scrap a U.S.-mediated troop withdrawal pact with Israel.

The overnight battles near Beirut pitted Mr. Gemayel's Lebanese Forces against Mr. Jumblat's Druze fighters in artillery and rocket duels in the Kharrub region northeast of Israel's defense line in Lebanon.

The hostilities broke a five-month truce in the region, which shuts Mr. Jumblat's strongholds in the Chuf mountains. No casualty estimates were available in the battle, which police said ended at daybreak.

In the northern port city of Tripoli, police said Moslem militias battled with mortars and rocket launchers through most of the night. Eight people were killed and five were wounded, bringing to 23 dead and 44 injured the toll in three days of fighting between the Arabians, Knights militia and the Ta'wahed Islam, or Islamic unification movement.

A cease-fire declared a week ago halted four days of random bombardment that left 120 people killed and 325 wounded in Tripoli.

In Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon on Wednesday, an Israeli armored convoy advanced across the Awali River to search for Palestinian guerrillas. The Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said that troops, carriers and tanks were on routine patrol conducted against an attempt by terrorists to establish themselves in the area.

Also on Wednesday, Lebanon asked the United Nations Security Council to force Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon. Ambassador Rashid Fakhroury told the Security Council in New York that the area "is being suffocated because of the unnatural practices and the inhuman behavior" of the Israelis.

Ambassador Yehuda Z. Blum of Israel called the allegations "totally false and unfounded."

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The escape capsule and parachute from the B-1A prototype aircraft lie on the ground after the crash in California.

Honecker Decision on Trip Awaited Bonn Still Thinks Visit Will Be Made Despite Kremlin

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune
BONN — Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, is due to announce soon whether he has decided to go through with his visit to West Germany despite emphatic objections from Moscow.

A tentative date was set long ago for a five-day visit beginning Sept. 25, but that has not been formally confirmed.

The latest preparatory meeting was held here Wednesday between Ewald Moldt, the permanent East German representative in Bonn, and Philipp Jenninger, the state secretary of Chancellor Helmut Kohl in charge of the visit. But Mr. Moldt, it is reported, was still unable to say whether Mr. Honecker would actually make the visit.

Leading Bonn officials still are betting that the visit will take place. But they cannot be certain, they say, because they do not know what is going on in the inner councils of the Kremlin.

In two harsh editorials in late July and August, Pravda, the newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party, attacked the very foundation of Mr. Honecker's campaign for closer relations with West Germany.

One of the paper's accusations was that "economic levers" were being used by the West to undermine the socialist institutions of yet another East European country. A similar assertion was made before the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

But specialists here noted that the Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, contradicted Pravda on the key economic issue, saying that the countries of Comecon, the Communist economic grouping, never had intended to live in economic isolation from the West.

It was also noted that the Soviet Army newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, or Red Star, stayed out of the dispute.

The conclusion of specialists is that there is a basic debate going on in the Kremlin, not only about Mr. Honecker's initiative but about the entire issue of future Soviet-U.S. and East-West relations.

A significant factor in the Kremlin is in favor of resuming some kind of strategic arms talks with the United States next year, according to "reliable indications"



Erich Honecker

right veto by Moscow to cause him to cancel it.

Such a veto would be a dangerous step, Soviet affairs specialists say. It would cause a rise in anti-Soviet feelings among East Germans, who are already deeply distressed over the inability of their athletes to compete in the Olympics. The Russians also would be discrediting Mr. Honecker. That might signal the beginning of the end of his regime, creating a situation in East Germany that could not possibly be in the Kremlin's interest, specialists argue.

An obviously high-handed Soviet move also would have repercussions for the Russians in other East European countries where Mr. Honecker's show of independence has received support.

East European leaders, with the exception of the Poles, have stated their misgivings over the deployment of Soviet nuclear weapons in answer to the deployment of the NATO Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. There is "restiveness" in Eastern Europe, according to specialists.

For all these reasons, West German and foreign diplomats still think it unlikely that Moscow will simply veto Mr. Honecker's trip. Less unlikely, in Bonn's view, is that Moscow will force Mr. Honecker to postpone the visit until after the U.S. election.

If that should happen, Mr. Honecker is likely to invoke the pretext of unfriendly statements about his trip made by the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats, Alfred Dregger, and other conservative members of Mr. Kohl's party as well as the rightist Springer press.

The right wing of the government coalition is opposed to Mr. Kohl's policy of accommodation with the Romanian liberation and was shown on television throughout Eastern Europe at President Nicolae Ceausescu's side applauding the medal-winning athletes that Romania had sent to the Olympics in defiance of the Soviet boycott.

Mr. Honecker was the only top East European leader to go to Bucharest for the 40th anniversary of the Romanian liberation and was shown on television throughout Eastern Europe at President Nicolae Ceausescu's side applauding the medal-winning athletes that Romania had sent to the Olympics in defiance of the Soviet boycott.

He has done everything to demonstrate independence and move forward on the visit, short of announcing it formally. In the West German view, it would take an out-

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Soviet Police Chief Acknowledges Crime Is Rising

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Crime and corruption are popular topics of conversation in the Soviet Union these days, in part because the government has encouraged such talk. In an unusual interview published Thursday, the country's senior police officer acknowledged indirectly that crime is on the rise.

Vitali V. Fedorchuk, who supervises Soviet police as minister of the interior, also acknowledged that the police are not doing as well as they might in fighting crime. He also revealed statistics about embezzlement that, from the mouth of a government minister, suggest a huge problem for the Soviet leadership.

This will not be news to most Russians, although many may be surprised by Mr. Fedorchuk's candor in the interview published in the magazine Literaturnaya Gazeta.

A campaign against corruption, launched by President Yuri V. Andropov, who died in February, has brought to light startling information about embezzlement, other kinds of thievery and payoffs. The campaign has resulted in the execution by firing squad of many officials convicted of corrupt behavior.

Numerous Russians say privately that bribetaking and stealing have become widespread

and Mr. Fedorchuk seemed to be acknowledging that in the interview.

For example, he revealed that although the number of private automobiles had nearly tripled in the last seven years, the amount of gasoline sold through the official retail network has gone up only 120 percent. More than half the new drivers, he indicated, were buying their gasoline "on the left," as the Russians call their black market, from individuals who stole the fuel from the state.

It is highly unusual for the authorities here to give such precise figures on criminal behavior. For many years the Soviet government insisted that crime was a capitalist, not a communist, problem and they refused to make public any figures about crime. Mr. Fedorchuk's interview demonstrated how far the government has moved from that position.

In the Rostov region, he said, one group stole 200 tons of fuel. In 15 days, 120 truck drivers were arrested near Kiev on charges of illegally selling nine tons of gasoline. In Moscow, the minister disclosed, 40 percent of all trucks have broken odometers — a necessity if a driver is to sell gas out of his truck's tank and then tell his boss that he used it on the job.

"As you can see," he said, "the scale and forms of embezzlement fuel are great."

That is already well known to motorists in the

Soviet Union. There are places around Moscow where truck drivers wait for customers to buy the gas out of their tanks at discount prices.

Mr. Fedorchuk — the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, before Mr. Andropov made him minister of the interior — discussed other forms of criminal behavior. Stealing from railroad freight cars is rampant, he said, citing a case in which 32 residents of a village stole goods from an unguarded train. The stealing of food also is widespread, he said.

Corruption goes to high levels, Mr. Fedorchuk continued. For example, he said, in one rural area "among those responsible for embezzlement and other serious crimes are the bosses of various enterprises, organizations, collective farms and state farms."

Regarding common criminals, as opposed to those who commit economic crimes, Mr. Fedorchuk said more than half of all crimes were the work of drunkards. He acknowledged that alcoholism, besides contributing to crime, had resulted in "lower birthrates and higher incidence of illness and death."

He was not more specific, but Western analysts have concluded that largely because of alcohol abuse, the life expectancy of a Soviet male has fallen from more than 66 years two decades ago to about 62 years now.

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CAMPAIGN JOKE — Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee, stifled a laugh Wednesday in St. Paul, Minnesota, when Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta commented on his "smart-assed white boys" remark, referring to Mr. Mondale's aides. Mr. Young said he would now give his support to the ticket. Page 3.

Mondale Says Feuding In Party Is Now Over

After Talks With Democratic Leaders, Candidate Says Coalition Is United

By Sara Fritz
Los Angeles Times Service

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Walter Mondale, concluding a series of meetings with prominent Democratic mayors, governors and black leaders, says he has quelled the in-party bickering that threatened to undermine his bid for the presidency.

Mr. Mondale said Wednesday that "we have our coalition together" and he added that the "contrast" with President Ronald Reagan "couldn't be more basic, and from here on out we're going to gain momentum and win this election."

Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta, who last week characterized Mr. Mondale's campaign aides as a group of "smart-assed white boys," agreed with the Democratic nominee that his staff was doing a better job in its effort to achieve party unity and launch an effective campaign.

"A lot of folk I thought were smart-assed are a lot smarter than I thought they were," Mr. Young said at a news conference after a meeting between Mr. Mondale and a group of Democratic mayors.

Commenting on his meetings with governors, mayors and black leaders over the previous six days, Mr. Mondale said: "This past week, I think, has been a very good one for our campaign. We've put together the foundation, the basis, or what is going to be a very successful bid for election."

The mood in the Mondale camp was upbeat and aides insisted their campaign was on the rebound. Since the convention seven weeks ago, the former vice president's campaign has been dogged by a variety of problems, including the short-lived appointment of Bert Lance, a former Carter administration budget director, as campaign chairman.

Although Mr. Mondale insisted he had made no promises to the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and other black leaders in exchange for their endorsement Tuesday night, aides admitted privately that he had agreed to fulfill a "wish list" presented to him by Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, Mr. Jackson's campaign chairman in the Democratic primaries. In response to Mr. Hatcher, Mr. Mondale has committed himself to these steps:

- A major policy speech on urban affairs and another on Third World problems of particular concern to blacks.
- Commitment of more than 50

percent of the money allocated by the Democrats for voter registration to be spent in minority communities.

• Appointment of former Mayor Maynard Jackson of Atlanta as the campaign's senior black adviser and the naming of Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit, who also is black, to head up the voter registration effort.

Mayor James McNulty of Scranton, Pennsylvania, a former supporter of Mr. Mondale's primary opponent, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, said at the news conference that Mr. Mondale had emerged from this period as a more effective candidate.

Mr. Mondale's staff has been blamed for a number of problems that got their general election campaign off to a rocky start: the Lance affair, disorganization in the campaign of the vice presidential candidate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, and Mr. Mondale's failure to quickly unite Mr. Jackson and other black leaders behind the campaign.

Mr. Young, whose public criticism of the Mondale staff grew out of these difficulties, said Wednesday that he had never had any questions about Mr. Mondale's willingness "to discuss any issue and be open to any point of view."

■ Religion Will Be Issue
Earlier, Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported from St. Paul:

Mr. Mondale has decided to make a major campaign issue out of Mr. Reagan's comments that religious and political ideas are linked. He made clear Wednesday that he was planning a major statement on the subject soon.

Although Mr. Mondale has been slow to respond to Mr. Reagan's statements last week in Dallas, aides to the Democratic nominee say he is set to tackle the issue in a speech now under preparation.

Beyond this, aides say, Mr. Mondale is persuaded that, in responding to Mr. Reagan, he would be raising the stakes in the election by opening an unusual national debate on issues relating to religion and politics such as organized school prayer, censorship and abortion.

Mondale aides say they are convinced that, in raising the issue of religion and politics, Mr. Reagan had blundered and upset not only religious groups but also conservatives intent on maintaining a firm line between religion and politics.



LISTENING TO MOTHER — Laura Zaccaro and her brother John, with camera, at a rally Wednesday in Cleveland that was addressed by their mother, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Geraldine A. Ferraro.

Court Takes Estate Role From Ferraro's Husband

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A New York state judge has removed John A. Zaccaro, the husband of Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, as conservator of an estate from which he had borrowed \$175,000.

"The mere appearance of impropriety must be assiduously avoided," said Justice Edwin Kassoff of the New York State Supreme Court.

Reagan Gets Endorsement Of Teamsters

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Breaking with most of the labor establishment, the Teamsters' union endorsed President Ronald Reagan's campaign Thursday, just as it did four years ago. The decision was disclosed in advance by Vice President George Bush, who was sent to a Teamsters' meeting here to collect the endorsement.

"For the president and myself, I say thank you for putting your faith in us," Mr. Bush said in a speech.

"There is no suggestion of dishonesty or malicious intent on the part of the conservator," the justice said. "Mr. Zaccaro was a forthright witness and the court believes that he sought to abide by the instructions that he was given."

Justice Kassoff also said that Mr. Zaccaro believed he was acting properly when he paid 12-percent interest on the borrowed money instead of the 10.5 percent it was earning.

However, he ruled that a "trustee shall not place himself in a position where his interest is or may be in conflict with his duty."

At a hearing last week, Mr. Zaccaro maintained that he was "doing the right thing" by borrowing the money for his real estate concern, P. Zaccaro Co., because "I knew I had the wherewithal to guarantee" the loans.

Mr. Zaccaro said it had "never entered my mind" to seek legal advice on the propriety of the loans, which were repaid.

He was chosen by Justice Kassoff in 1982 to act as conservator of the estate of Alice Phelan, 84, a nursing home resident who had been declared incompetent to handle her own affairs.

In October, he borrowed \$100,000 from the estate, repaying it five months later, and \$75,000 more this year, which was also repaid.

Need for Jobs Cited by Most U.S. Cities In a Survey

By Gerald Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite the economic recovery, more than half of 388 U.S. cities responding to a survey cited unemployment as a "severe" or "substantial" problem, according to the National League of Cities.

The group, which lobbies for cities' interests, is developing a legislative package to submit to Congress in which it is expected to call for an increased federal role in the creation of jobs.

"Clearly, there is a need to create more jobs," Mayor George V. Voinovich of Cleveland, the organization's first vice president, said Wednesday.

The survey reviewed the employment situation in June and July, at a time when the unemployment rate unexpectedly rose to 7.5 percent from 7 percent. In that time, 45 percent of the respondents reported urban unemployment rates of more than 8 percent, while 22 percent of the cities in that group reported unemployment rates of more than 10 percent.

But the survey showed that 11 percent of the cities were not experiencing serious unemployment problems. Those cities reported unemployment rates below 4 percent. Another 44 percent reported rates ranging from 4 percent to 8 percent.

League officials said more than 60 percent of the respondents had called the unemployment situation in their communities a top or a high priority.

"The findings of the survey point out the need for a strong and continuing effort at direct job creation, job training and economic development in our nation's cities," said Mayor Donald Fraser of Minneapolis, the chairman of the league's study group on urban unemployment.

Both Mr. Voinovich, a Republican, and Mr. Fraser, a Democrat, declined to criticize the Reagan administration for cutbacks in financing for federal job programs.

But the two expressed support for a temporary employment program, in addition to federal financing for a summer job program for youths. Such an approach was also favored by 74 percent of the local officials responding to the survey.

Nearly two-thirds of the local officials indicated that while policies and programs carried out on a local level could be effective in reducing unemployment, such measures would require substantial state or federal aid.

EPA to Deny Eastern States' Request To Curb Acid Rain From the Midwest

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency plans to deny petitions by New York, Pennsylvania and Maine asking for federal action to curb acid rain and other air pollution from sources in the Middle West.

The petitions, filed in 1980 and 1981, said pollutants from seven states in the Middle West were creating acidic precipitation in the three Eastern states, were reducing visibility, and were interfering with efforts by Eastern states to comply with federal air standards.

The petitions asked the environmental agency to invoke a provision of the Clean Air Act to require a reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants and other

sources in Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Tennessee.

Sulfur dioxide, chemically changed in the atmosphere, is a source of acid rain, which has been found to destroy freshwater life and possibly to damage forests and crops.

The agency's proposal to deny the petitions, announced Wednesday, must be published in the Federal Register, after which there will be 30 days for public comment.

The Reagan administration has opposed legislation to create curbs on acid rain, asserting that more needs to be learned about the phenomenon before the government mandates a controls program.

The environmental agency said Wednesday that the Eastern states

"have not made a persuasive technical case that the existing requirements of the Clean Air Act are being violated by interstate transport of air pollutants."

The agency said the interstate pollution provisions of the clean air law applied only when a state violated air quality standards for pollutants specifically named in the law. Neither acid rain nor long-range visibility are covered, the agency said.

An agency statement said no "significant link" had been established between sources of sulfur dioxide and the effects of acid rain.

Attorney General Robert Abrams of New York said the environmental agency's decision to deny "acid rain relief" to New York and other Northeastern states was "legally distorted and scientifically dishonest."

"This decision flies in the face of an avalanche of scientific evidence," he said. "The Reagan administration has shown itself blind and insensitive to the needs of an entire region."

Loneliness, Low-Level Jobs Are Linked to Heart Disease

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lonely men in low-level jobs or with other stresses in their lives are four times more likely to die after a heart attack than are men with fewer emotional burdens, according to a federally funded study published Thursday.

The study, conducted by researchers at the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, suggests that high levels of stress and social isolation are found much more frequently among less-educated heart-attack victims, diminishing their long-term survival chances in comparison with heart patients with jobs of higher status.

"It isn't education per se," said Dr. William Ruberman, who directed the research. "The explanation for the adverse effect of less education resides in the relatively greater prevalence of adverse life circumstances and difficulties in coping in this group." He said the study undercut "the stereotype that heart disease was almost the exclusive province of the high-achieving executive."

The influence of emotional factors on cardiac death has long been debated among heart experts. The new study not only supports the "notion of a causal role for biobehavioral stress" but also has "profound and far-reaching implications" for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of heart disease, according to an editorial accompanying the report in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

"We can probably obtain as much information about a given patient's risk of dying by talking about what's going on in his life" as by conducting an exhaustive examination with the latest in medical technology, the author of the editorial, Dr. Thomas B. Graboys of Harvard Medical School, said Wednesday.

First Solar-Powered Car Crosses U.S.

The Associated Press

JACKSONVILLE BEACH, Florida — A car powered by the rays of the sun successfully completed a 45-day trip from California to Florida, making it the first solar-powered vehicle to cross North America.

It was driven onto the beach here Wednesday, ending a 2,400-mile (3,900-kilometer) trip that began July 16 in San Diego.

The car, which uses 16 solar panels, was designed and built by students from Crowder College in Neosho, Missouri, in October 1983 for about \$5,000. Only batteries for the vehicle were donated.

Trained on the journey by a support van, the car had its best day crossing a desert area in Texas when it logged 92 miles, said Chris Kalmback, one of the builders of the car.

Brown Boveri know-how on ozone generators is good enough for the City of Los Angeles, at the new water treatment plant in San Fernando Valley.

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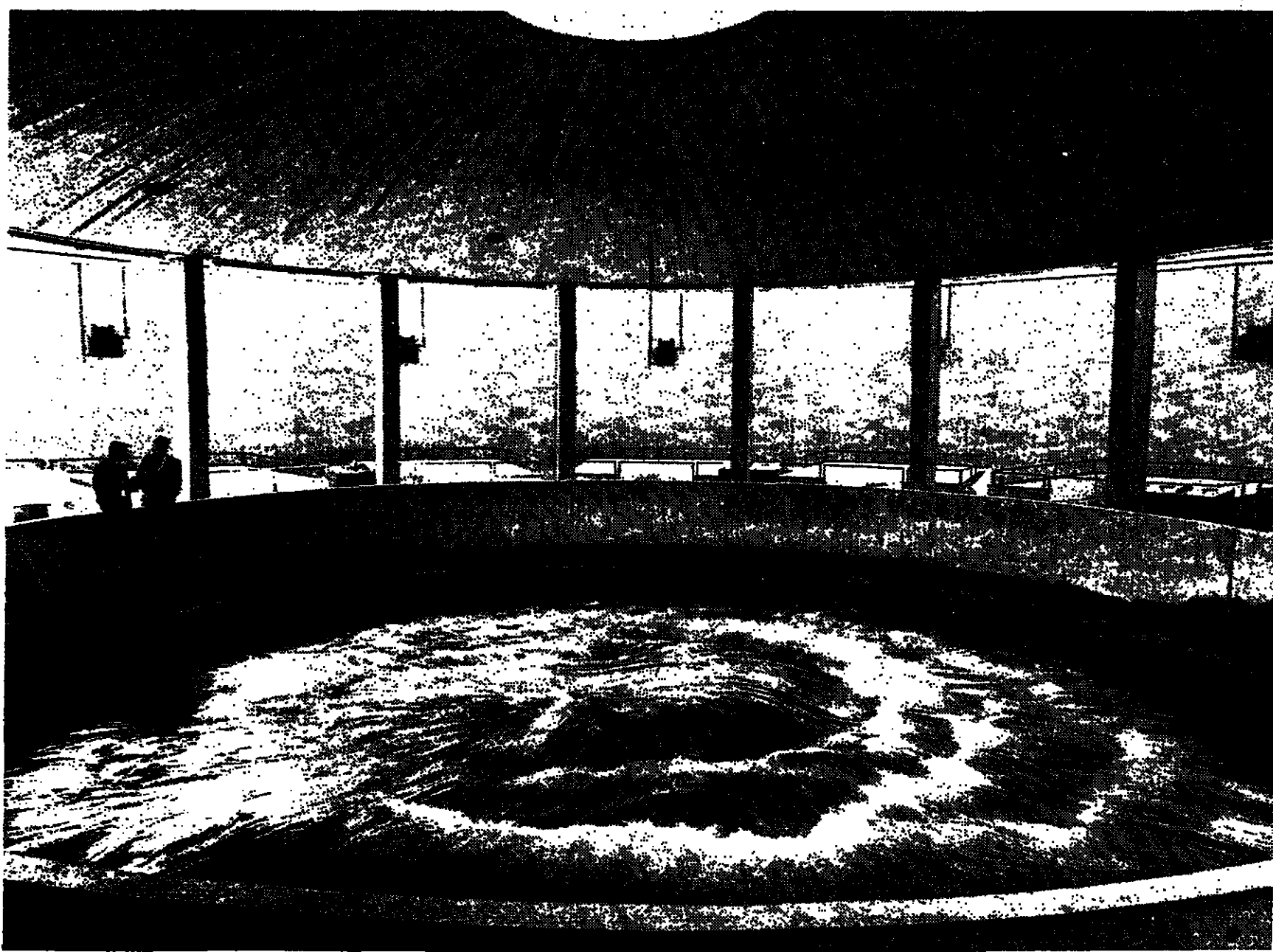
The plant's five ozone generators incorporate Brown Boveri electronic control equipment and produce an impressively high ozone concentration of 6%, or 88 g/m³. With pure oxygen as the feedstock, the combined output is 185 kg of ozone per hour.

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Illustration: Spring basin in the Siplinger Berg waterworks, Lake Constance. BBC ozone generators are used here in treating water from the lake to make it drinkable.



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U.S. Trade Official Bids Adieu

Pertschuk Assails 'Regulatory Nihilism, Plain Nuttiness'

By Irvin Molinsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — No one expected Michael Pertschuk to go quietly, and he has not disappointed.

After seven years on the Federal Trade Commission, including the last few as a lone Democratic voice of liberal activism in a Republican time of conservative restraint, Mr. Pertschuk has issued a 273-page indictment of the commission's Republican leadership and of the Reagan administration.

Mr. Pertschuk, who next month will become a scholar in residence at the Woodrow Wilson Center here, accused the "tribe of economic healers" of the Reagan administration of "bungling mean-spiritedness."

"The current FTC leadership, under Chairman James C. Miller," he said, "has been consumed with a single-minded determination to undo the past—not just the immediate past—but the very foundation of antitrust and consumer protection law laid down by Congress

in 1914, in 1938, in 1950 and in 1975, laws forcefully implemented by bipartisan commissions."

Mr. Miller, in a reply equally tough in tone, said the Pertschuk indictment is "a selectively edited scrapbook of Commissioner Pertschuk's frustrated years as a member of the FTC minority, the predictable venting of final rage by a chronic complainer and a somewhat inglorious end to the commission career of a person who seems to have relished his self-appointed role as saboteur."

Mr. Pertschuk's accusations are contained in a report requested by Representative John D. Dingell, the Michigan Democrat who heads the Congressional committee that oversees the commission. Mr. Dingell, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, has been sympathetic to Mr. Pertschuk's position in the past.

Mr. Miller, the prime target of Mr. Pertschuk's accusations, responded to the charges by writing a letter to Mr. Dingell, saying, "Our initial review of this document re-

veals a manuscript riddled with factual errors and distortions of varying degrees: unsubstantiated claims, half-truths, misrepresentations and faulty logic."

In his report, "The Performance of the Federal Trade Commission, 1977-1984," Mr. Pertschuk accuses "Reagan's generals on the consumer protection and antitrust fronts" of "retreating from 60 years of progress in strengthening the law against deception, surrendering whole chapters of antitrust laws and engaging in economic frolics and detours around corporate overreaching and consumer exploitation."

He writes of "Reagan's deregulators in a caricature of reform" whose "extremism and ideological blindness led to a new era of regulatory nihilism and just plain nuttiness."

"This commission has encouraged and facilitated the largest mergers between competitors in history," Mr. Pertschuk said in a reference to the consolidation of oil companies, of Standard Oil of Cal-



Michael Pertschuk



James C. Miller

ifornia with Gulf and of Texaco with Getty. The majority of the trade commission found in those cases that the oil industry in the United States was so fragmented that the mergers were not anti-competitive.

In addition to objecting to the majority commissioners' ideology and decisions, Mr. Pertschuk criticized their executive technique, the way they act and the way they dress.

"I'm no social psychologist," Mr. Pertschuk writes, "but it does seem to me that it is no accident that

leaders whose ideology hardens their eyes and ears to misery and injustice also reveal unlovely traits in their management style: their relationships with human beings who have the ill fortune to serve under their command or as colleagues."

"They tend to a heavy, authoritarian style of management: oppressive and bullying to those who work for them; servile and sycophantic to those under whose direction they serve."

"They are casual with the truth. They are preoccupied with controlling information, controlling dissent, controlling their media images, controlling leaks, controlling emotions. Order becomes a higher value than creativity, innovation, resourcefulness, commitment."

In his letter to Mr. Dingell, Mr. Miller, as commission chairman, seems to have taken Mr. Pertschuk's accusations personally.

"Clearly, Commissioner Pertschuk and I have legitimate differences of opinion on the proper role of the FTC," Mr. Miller said. "Intelligent and scholarly discourse can produce substantial benefits to society. But when advocacy degenerates into name calling and arguments ad hominem, it no longer serves the public interest."

Illegal Bird Trade Traced to Saudis

New York Times Service

GREAT FALLS, Montana — A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agent has testified that the Saudi Arabian Embassy helped smuggle birds of prey out of the United States. The testimony came in a statement by the Fish and Wildlife agent, Don Schmidt, which was read Tuesday in U.S. District Court.

A West German, Marcus Ciesielski, pleaded guilty to three misdemeanor charges that he had smuggled gyrfalcons, a protected species, from the United States to Europe and the Middle East. Judge

Paul Hatfield fined Mr. Ciesielski \$10,000 and sentenced him to three months on probation.

Mr. Schmidt's statement, read by a U.S. attorney, said that the birds were transported from Dulles Airport near Washington to New York in a limousine provided by the Saudi Embassy. Frederick Dutton, a Washington attorney for the Saudi Embassy, said Thursday that embassy officials were unaware of any attempt to smuggle birds.

Mr. Ciesielski's arrest on June 29 was one of 39 that resulted from simultaneous raids in 14 states and four Canadian provinces.

Court Nullifies Reagan's Pocket Veto Of Bill Linking Salvador Aid, Rights

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Court of Appeals has overturned President Ronald Reagan's attempt to veto a bill passed by Congress that linked military aid to El Salvador with progress in protecting human rights there.

The court ruled Wednesday that Mr. Reagan did not have the constitutional authority to kill the bill last November by using what is known as a "pocket veto." The veto is exercised by not signing a bill between sessions of Congress.

The effect of the ruling was to counter Mr. Reagan's assertion that the bill had died because he had not signed it. The ruling means the legislation is now law despite Mr. Reagan's effort to veto it.

The court issued a one-page order reversing a decision by District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson, who ruled in March that Mr. Reagan had the authority to kill the legislation by not signing it.

Mr. Reagan was attempting to nullify a bill that required him, as a condition of sending military aid to the Salvadoran government, to certify that human rights in that country had improved in specified ways. The legislation was an attempt by Congress to oppose slayings by rightist "death squads" in El Salvador.

Representative Michael D. Barnes of Maryland, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, and 32 other House Democrats challenged the pocket veto in a suit.

When Congress is in session, the president can veto a bill by returning it to Capitol Hill unsigned with his objections. Under the constitution, if the president neither signs a bill nor returns it, the bill becomes

law "unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return." In such cases, the president simply refuses to sign the bill and keeps it "in his pocket."

In the lawsuit, Mr. Barnes argued that the adjournment of Congress in late 1983 did not prevent Mr. Reagan from returning the bill because Congress had appointed an agent to accept bills vetoed by the president. Court precedents indicate that a pocket veto would be valid if Congress did not appoint such an agent.

In recent years, the two houses of Congress have appointed representatives to accept messages from the president during adjournments. As a result, they say, the president cannot contend that he was prevented from returning a bill to Congress with his objections.

Mr. Barnes said he was "very pleased" with the court's decision.

"But I'm not surprised," he said. "I've felt all along that the position we took in this suit was grounded on a strong legal basis. The importance of this case goes well beyond aid to El Salvador. It relates to an ongoing dispute between Congress and the president."

The ruling was issued by a three-judge panel. Spottswood W. Robinson 3d, the court's chief judge, and Carl McGowan, a senior circuit judge, were in the majority. Judge Robert H. Bork dissented on

the ground that members of Congress did not have the legal right, or standing, to bring the lawsuit. The court did not issue an opinion but said it planned to do so.

The congressmen's lawyers argued that the pocket veto was absolute because Congress had no opportunity to override it. Under the constitution, a bill vetoed in the normal manner may become law if each house of Congress votes, by a two-thirds margin, to override the president's veto.

Dean St. Dennis, a Justice Department spokesman, said the department had no immediate comment on the ruling.

The bipartisan leadership of the House and the Senate supported Representative Barnes' position in the litigation. Congress was, in effect, asserting its authority against that of the executive branch in a case seeking to clarify the separation of powers.

In withholding his approval of the bill in November, Mr. Reagan said its certification requirements "distort our efforts to improve human rights, democracy and recovery in El Salvador."

Administration officials said at the time that the action was necessary to preserve the president's authority to conduct foreign policy and to show support for the government of El Salvador in its struggle against leftist guerrillas.

U.S. Investigating Trips By Americans to Havana

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in an effort to tighten the enforcement of curbs on travel by Americans to Cuba, is investigating trips to Havana by scholars, journalists, lawyers and other professionals, according to administration officials.

They said Wednesday that the government had subpoenaed the records of a New York travel agency that arranges most trips by Americans to Cuba.

The Treasury Department, according to the officials, wants to examine the records of Marzani Tours Inc. of Manhattan to see if the company and its customers, particularly scholars, journalists and lawyers, have abided by restrictions on U.S. tourist and business travel to Cuba. The restrictions were established by the administration in 1962 and upheld in June by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Lawyers representing Marzani said that one subpoena, served earlier this month, forced the travel agency to turn over to the government by Wednesday thousands of records, including the names of more than 13,000 Americans who have visited Cuba since 1962.

A second subpoena asked Marzani to provide the names and addresses of lawyers who recently received a company brochure about a legal conference in Cuba next month. Marzani did not provide the names, reporting that it did not keep a copy of the mailing list, according to Harold A. Mayerson, a lawyer for the travel agency. Francisco Aruca, the owner of the agency, said Marzani sent the brochure to about 2,000 lawyers.

The restrictions on travel to Cuba, which were designed to support a trade and financial embargo against the nation, bar ordinary tourist and business travel to Cuba, but allow government's hard-currency earnings from tourism.

The government investigation, according to administration officials, focuses on about 2,000 trips to Cuba by American scholars, journalists, lawyers and others who travel under an exemption that permits visits for certain kinds of professional research and meetings.

Administration officials said they suspect some of the visits may have violated the regulations by offering opportunities for tourist trips under the guise of research or attendance at meetings.

The investigation of Marzani and its customers signals a more aggressive effort by the administration to enforce the travel restrictions, officials said.

"Because of the Supreme Court decision," said Dennis M. O'Connell, a Treasury official, "we feel we are in a stronger position in terms of enforcement."

Most of the visitors assisted by Marzani were Cuban-Americans returning to the island to see close relatives, one of the categories of travel permitted under the restrictions.

Mr. Mayerson called the government investigation "an outrageous intrusion."

"The government," he said, "is either trying to harass Marzani and force it to withdraw from arranging travel to Cuba or intends to remove the company's license to handle visits to Cuba. Either way, the goal appears to be to further limit travel to Havana."

Nicaragua Reported to Plan Peace Delegation to Vatican

By John Lantigua

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan government will send a high-level delegation to the Vatican next week to try to reverse worsening relations with the Roman Catholic Church and to seek an agreement regarding priests who hold public office, according to pro-government church sources.

The delegation, including two cabinet members, is scheduled to meet with Vatican officials on Sept. 6, but it was not clear whether the delegation would be received by Pope John Paul II, the sources said.

The principal causes of the church-state conflict are the continued service of four priests in high-level government posts, despite the Vatican's insistence that they step down, and the arrest in June and impending trial of a priest on charges of attempting to overthrow the Sandinist government.

The four priests in the government are the foreign minister, the Reverend Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann; the education minister, the Reverend Fernando Cardenal Martinez; the minister of culture, the Reverend Ernesto Cardenal Martinez; and the ambassador to the Organization of American States, the Reverend Edgard Parales.

[Earlier this month, the Vatican gave the priests a deadline of Friday to resign or face being deposed. The Associated Press has reported, quoting church sources in Managua.]

Now, according to the church sources, both the Sandinists and Vatican officials see the need to reduce the rancor of the church-state dispute.

Nicaragua's conservative bishops have consistently attacked the government, both from their pulpits and in pastoral letters. The bishops have accused the leftist government of fostering "atheistic education," "condemned a new military draft law and insisted that the Sandinists negotiate with rebels based in Honduras and Costa Rica."

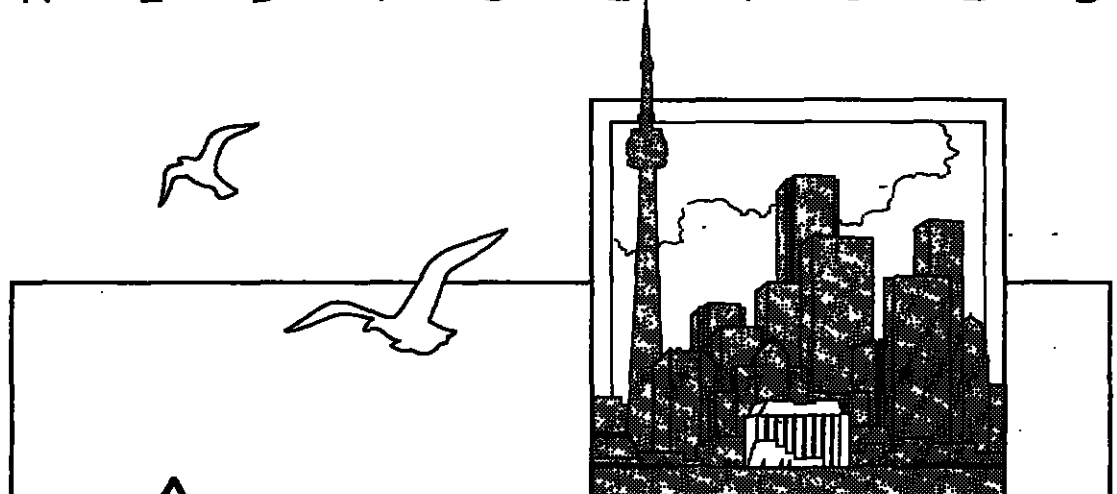
The government, in turn, has called the bishops' pawns of the Reagan administration and part of a plan to overthrow their government. In June, the government produced a videotape purporting to show the Reverend Luis Amado Peña meeting with rebel agents and handling explosives. He was placed under house arrest in a Managua seminary and is awaiting trial.

The arrest provoked a protest march by about 30 priests of the Managua diocese, led by Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo. That same day, the Sandinists deported 10 foreign priests, some of whom had participated in the march.

After the expulsions, Archbishop Obando y Bravo said that relations between the Sandinists and the church hierarchy were "worse than they have ever been," and the pope condemned the action taken by the government.

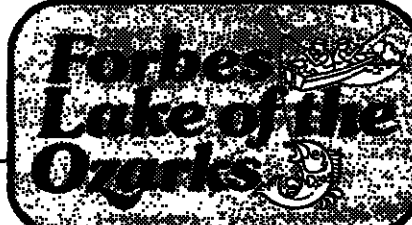
"It was at the time of Obando's demonstration that the government decided it had to adopt a new policy and to confront the archbishop," said a pro-Sandinist priest.

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Focusing on Rome

by Judith Mara Gutman

ROME — Off the Via Condotti, the lush promenade leading up to the Spanish Steps, is the studio of Cristina Ghergo, one of Italy's newly acclaimed fashion photographers. A formidable, no-fuss woman with a lock of hair, she creates classy photos for Italy's — and the world's — fashion magazines. But between jobs, and caught up in the wild of her artist friends, she can put together light-hearted assemblages that poke fun at the limits of visual expression.

It has not always been that way. For a long time, she hovered over the abyss between diversity life and adulthood, especially after the death of her father, Arturo Ghergo, a well-known fashion photographer of the 30s. Photography was the furthest thing from his daughter's mind. Her mother held her to the studio, in one of Rome's palatial houses — as Ghergo continued her studies, then hesitantly took over the studio and transformed it into an active contemporary setting.

Her friends' avant-garde paintings, drawings and photos run up the walls of her office. Bringing a cosmopolitan edge into the art of Rome's bronze-toned monumentalism — and into her work — they also hint at new dimensions available to photographers in Rome.

Photographs are now shown in art galleries, municipal exhibition spaces, staid 19th-century archives and in the awesome Conness Palace in the industrial park Mussolini built on the outskirts of Rome. And near the Spanish Steps there is even an Alinari store. Alinari is no longer a photographic studio, as was when the Alinari brothers, the forefathers of photography in Italy, photographed a Tuscan landscape and the elite of Europe at passed through Italy in the 19th century. Today, the company wraps the old photographs into neat little albums glorifying orence or sentimentalizing Naples and villages contemporary names like Robert auschenberg and David Hockney.

At Il Fotogramma, the all-photography jerry on the Via Ripetta, not far from one the Tiber's bends, dozens of contemporary photographers gather. Giovanni Semerari, director of the gallery and a journalist in the daily Il Tempo, sets the tone. He publishes a journal, Immagine, prints books, and sells photographs, including 19th-century original prints, at accessible prices.

But the sale of books and photos cannot support the gallery. Semerari, like a patriot, has turned his gallery into a meeting place for people who like photographs.

At the end of the day, the photographers, he work full-time elsewhere, stop by Mario Samarughi, for example, works as an



Cristina Ghergo's light touch.

advertising photographer "for a living," creates art photography — "no living" — and was pleased with a show of his work recently at the Biblioteca Centro Culturale XV, one of Rome's municipal exhibition spaces.

Andrea Attardi works as a newspaper photographer for the Leader and Tempo Illustrato; Gabriele Moricone, mainly an architectural photographer, is an exception in making a living from work that both meets aesthetic standards and is commercially viable.

For Margaret Falloni, director of Il Ponte, a gallery that specializes in art on paper (rather than on canvas or wood), photography will never "gain respect" and never pay for itself unless it becomes part of the art world at large. She shows the work of Americans and Italians, and arranges to sell Italian work in the United States. The Americans include George Platt Lynes and Robert Mapplethorpe, both photographers of male nudes; the Italians are harder to classify.

Dino Pedriali began with photographs of the hard world of alcoholism and dope, and

now creates portraits of legs and bodies with a hard edge that gives way mysteriously to sensuality.

Rudolfo Fiorenza creates 12-foot (4-meter) photographs mounted on aluminum; Milton Glazer, an American who has become an institution in Rome, is known for his comfortable imagery of classical photographic subjects, such as a girl framed in the soft light of a window.

Although her shows pack in people from 14 to 70, Falloni says, "Photography is a money loser. You can sell books, posters, catalogs, but not original prints. Photography is not yet a collector's item in Rome."

WALTER Cantatore, director of the Galleria Giulia, a refurbished ground-floor labyrinth behind Romanesque arches near the Palazzo Farnese, agrees. Two years ago, when he held a show of the drawings and photographs of Felix H. Man, the Berlin- and Munich-trained artist, the gallery was jammed. Many drawings were sold, but only one photograph, a portrait of James Hyatt, the jazz player. Will the gallery show photographs again? Cantatore, smiling, preferred not to say.

Mario Apolloni, director of the Rondanini Gallery, a converted palazzo in the shadow of the Pantheon, is stepping up his exhibition and publishing program in photography. Like Cartier-Bresson, whose work he sometimes shows, and who popularized the notion of a "decisive moment" in taking a photograph, Apolloni is seizing what he thinks is a decisive moment in spreading photography.

His specialty is mounting touring exhibitions by recognized contemporary photographers. Recently, he commissioned six internationally respected photographers to take photographs, each in his own style, of the Caselli Romani — the hill towns surrounding Rome. The subject was of enormous popular appeal and the work superbly crafted. Three of the photographers, Frank Fontana, Luigi Ghetti and Vincent Castelli, were Italian. Juan Fontanaberta came from Spain, Edouard Boubat from France and Neal Slavin from the United States.

None of these people challenged the medium. From Fontana's dramatic spatial constructions to Slavin's iconographic groupings of people, the imagery was predictable, if beautiful, an excellent cross-section of contemporary photographic vision. The photographs were blown up to hang at the Rondanini before they were sent out into the towns, and Apolloni is now publishing them in a portfolio and a book.

His next enterprise is an essay on the EUR, or Esposizione Universale di Roma, the monolithic giant of industrial planning. The photographer will be Fontana once again for publication and exhibition at Rondanini and in EUR.

Photography in Rome is taking shape. Audiences are privileged: They can catch the excitement of discovery.



Picasso's front curtain for "Parade."

A Tale of Three Curtains

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — "Astonish me," Serge Diaghilev commanded Jean Cocteau, an assignment the then-young French enfant terrible carried out more than efficiently for Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, beginning with the 1917 premiere of the "Cubist" ballet, "Parade." The collaborators in this celebrated modernist succès de scandale were Cocteau, Pablo Picasso, Erik Satie and Léonide Massine.

Picasso's magnificent original front curtain for "Parade" has been at the Brooklyn Museum this summer (through next Monday) — having been brought from Paris virtually unaltered. The display is a major event in both the dance and art worlds. The scale and detail of the curtain's figures and composition stun the imagination. No printed reproduction nor any reconstruction or revival can prepare one for the effect of a first encounter with this curtain.

"Astonish me" has been Diaghilev's most quoted phrase. No one understood the Russian impresario's thirst to be surprised by artistic renewal better than Cocteau. He had volunteered as idea man for the company as early as 1911 with "Le Spectre de la Rose" and had been responsible for the ballet "Le Dieu Bleu" in 1912. But it was "Parade" that launched Cocteau on the aesthetics of surprise that he was to infuse into all his ballets, even long after Diaghilev was gone.

The definitive study of Cocteau and the ballet has yet to be written. The most striking aspect about his ballets was that by definition, each consciously aimed to look unlike a ballet. It was reminded of this in May, when an excerpt from another Diaghilev-Cocteau production, "Le Train Bleu," was performed in Paris by the American dancer Kevin Kline, in a memorial gala for the late Anton Dolin, who created the role in 1924. Bronislava Nijinska, the choreographer, and Cocteau had subtitled "Le Train Bleu" a "danced opera." English audiences, indeed, saw it as a musical comedy without songs. Picasso here, too, designed a magnificent front curtain — "La Course," with two Amazonian women running along a beach against a blue sky.

In 1921, Cocteau created the satiric ballet "Les Mariés de la Tour Eiffel" for the avant-garde company, Les Ballets Suedois. He himself mimicked the public's preconceptions. Was it a ballet? No, he replied in print.

This determination to work within ballet's precincts but to identify with theatrical devices that broke with standard definitions of ballet is Cocteau's signature. It was as true of his "Jeune Femme en la Mort" with Roland Petit in 1946 as of "Parade" in 1917. Massine's use of character dance and the vernacular idiom, Picasso's Cubist costume constructions, Satie's gentle music-hall tunes beneath Futurist machine-age sound effects

made for a theater piece. Cocteau called "Parade" a "realist ballet." What he meant was that this collage of sound, movement and visual effects could convey deeper information (as Cubism did) about the real world than a naturalist representation.

The whiff of a plot concerned two managers, encased in Cubist constructions, and a horse consisting of two dancers. The managers attempted to attract a sideshow audience with acts from a Chinese conjuror, acrobats and a "little American girl," whose collage of movement was drawn from American film images (America as it appeared to a European in 1917).

Once the curtain rose, "Parade" looked obviously avant-garde. The mystery is why Picasso chose to be so figurative in his front curtain. Its perspective was influenced by Cubism, then 10 years old, but the scene depicted was surprisingly poetic and accessible. A ballerina reaches toward a monkey on a ladder. She stands on a winged horse who bends toward a foal. To the right, a group of figures — harlequin, sailor, matador, Moor and two women — surround a table with a classical landscape in the background.

THE French critic, Raymond Cogniat, has given the most cogent explanation for the fact that this curtain is more surprising than the provocative nature of what Picasso offered once the curtain rose. Cogniat points out that "Parade" is predicated on a reversal of values. Cubism here was made accessible to a wide public through humorous stage effects. Yet it was the ordinary that surprised most. The sight of a horse whose rear and front are two different men is an old clown trick. But its appearance on a ballet stage was jolting (and still is). The root of Cocteau's lifelong aesthetic — the rehabilitation of the commonplace — was already visible.

Cogniat saw the value reversal also in the fact that the managers in the Cubist constructions looked like moving decor. Dwarfing the dancers, they seemed more alive than the conventional dancers. One could also say that the reversal was embodied in the idea that an avant-garde ballet par excellence was opened with an idyllic scene, recalling Picasso's pre-Cubist circus period.

Nesta Macdonald, the British author of "Diaghilev Observed," has ventured a controversial theory about this curtain. In her book and in further research, she rightly points out that this is not a real circus scene — that the figures are sitting on a stage framed by curtains, that these are not Picasso's saltimbanques but persons disguised as circus folk. She and Marian Martin, an art historian, argue that the curtain is an in-joke with composites or faces of Diaghilev's entourage. The controversial aspect of her hypothesis stems from her identifications. In her view, the matador is a composite of

Picasso himself and Satie; the harlequin is Massine amalgamated with the conductor Ernest Ansermet; the monkey, Léon Bakst; the Moor, Stravinsky; the clown, Cocteau; the sailor, Diaghilev; and the women, Lydia Lopokova, Olga Khokhlova and Maria Chabelska — dancers in the company.

Macdonald makes comparable identifications in Picasso's front curtain for the 1919 Massine ballet "Le Triomphe." The curtain, albeit cut, now hangs in the "Four Seasons" restaurant in New York. The curtain for "Le Train Bleu" is in Britain, where it was purchased "for the British nation."

To continue with this tale of three curtains, the "Parade" curtain has been stored, tightly folded, in the French National Museum of Modern Art at the Centre Pompidou. It is in New York as part of the "Cocteau Generations: Spirit of the French Avant-Garde" exhibition seen earlier at the Grey Art Gallery. Because of the immense space required (32 feet 6 inches wide, 32 feet 6 inches high, or 16 by 10 meters), it was hung along a curved grid at the Brooklyn Museum, in an open area that does it full justice.

[On Monday, the museum held a seminar at which 24 experts from France and the United States discussed the future of the curtain, which is visibly discolored, and how best to preserve it, for the French authorities hope to hang it at the new Paris opera house planned for the Bastille. For an unadorned piece of material, the curtain is in relatively good condition, but if it is to be continuously on show its environment will have to be carefully studied, a Brooklyn Museum official told the International Herald Tribune.]

Cocteau is the linchpin in these collaborations (he introduced Picasso to Diaghilev). It is easy to see his ballets as chic and playful. Surprisingly, they seem very alive when revived. That is why I was interested, at the Paris tribute to Dolin, in the athletic, tumbling solo that Nijinska created for him in "Le Train Bleu." Irina Nijinska, Bronislava's daughter, had hoped to have Dolin stage the full ballet in the United States. He had personally taught the role that made him a star to Haigren for the Hamburg Ballet in 1978. It was an amazingly good solo, acrobatics brilliantly incorporated into movement that Nijinska turned into "dance."

The Blue Train used to carry the beautiful people to the Riviera, and Nijinska peopled her beach with a golf player, gigolos, flappers, herself as a champion tennis player and Dolin as "Le Beau Gosse" (the handsome lad) in a Chanel bathing suit. Nijinska considered her ballet the sequel to "Jeux," which her brother, Vaslav Nijinsky, created in 1913. There was the same playing with sports movement for classical dancers, the same irony about social mores. Judging from the excerpt, it was a sophisticated ballet — typically Cocteau.

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Tuning in to Vienna's English Voice

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — Five years ago, a long-time English-speaking foreign resident of the Austrian capital brought a batch of mail to his branch post office and braced himself for his daily confrontation with the bored civil servant behind the counter: the prototypical bureaucratic, his mid-20s, already preparing for retirement, who couldn't care less.

Imagine, then, the long-term foreigner's amazement when this clerk greeted him with a sideburn-to-sideburn smile and a dry English, "Why, hello there, chappie!" Where had the baffled "chappie" heard at tone of extreme affection before? And that could have happened overnight to transform an aloof official's Viennese dialect to a smirking parody of John Bull? The answer was playing softly in the background: Blue Danube Radio, 102.2 on local M dials, the Austrian Radio's then-nascent English-language (and a little French) station. It had taken to the air the day before, held half the day by a breezy, British disc jockey named Paul Hollingdale.

Blue Danube Radio was launched in August 1979 — the day Vienna officially became the world's third United Nations city (the creation of a skyscraper complex for several UN agencies along the Danube. The

station was a gesture by the Austrian Radio, or ORF, toward the internationalization of Vienna and an acknowledgment of the city's 46,000 English-speaking foreigners.

Independent and informal in outlook and just a little flaky, Blue Danube quickly attracted, to everybody's surprise, an audience of more than 400,000 in this city of 1,500,000. Most startling of all: 55 percent of all Viennese under 19 are "intensive regular listeners" who tune in for at least 15 minutes every day.

This statistic is even more remarkable when one considers that Blue Danube broadcasts only five-and-a-half hours daily (7 to 9 A.M., noon to 2 P.M., and 6 to 7:30 P.M.), though its programming is followed mornings and evenings by that of the Austrian radio's short-wave service in French and English, so local residents can listen in on what Austria is telling the world.

Today, the familiar chiming of Blue Danube Radio resonates from cars, scaffolds, shops, offices, parks, and swimming pools within a 50-to-100 kilometer (31-to-62-mile) radius of Vienna, as well as within the international community it was designed to serve. For homework, many Viennese schoolteachers assign essays in English based on Blue Danube, with the knowledge that, while very little programming is pedagogically oriented, it's what their pupils are listening to anyway and, as with Vienna's thriving En-

glish and International theaters and improving forthrightly magazine, Vienna Life, virtually all its talent is English-mother tongue professional.

The eight Austrian provinces that lie largely outside range have asked for it and, until suitable transmitters can be built, the ORF-TV's second program, which seldom comes on screen before mid-afternoon, carries Blue Danube's morning and noonday shows as sound track behind its test pattern. Ever since this started last year, the station's call-in programs have been hearing from listeners in Switzerland and West Germany as well as Austria, though no count is kept of audience outside the Vienna area.

"Call-in programs were a novelty in Austria until Blue Danube," says Rudolf Klausnitzer, 36, who started the station. "The German language just isn't as well-built for quirky conversational improvisation as English or American — neither are our people." And such is Austria's authoritarian tradition that "if you stick a microphone in front of anyone, he or she freezes. Any moderator, even a disc jockey, is always a very official figure," he continues. "But some Austrians find English an easy vehicle for calling up and chatting in public."

Klausnitzer himself was virtually the first disc jockey in pop-culturally backward Austria when he began his career in 1968. Rising through the radio ranks as reporter, inter-

viewer and moderator, he was named chief of the ORF's Third Program (the national pop-music network) in April 1979. The post, which he still holds, came with a mandate "to create something for our foreign guests" with 10 million schillings (then nearly \$1 million) of federal money. With harder times and a shift of government, the budget has been pared twice — it now stands at 6 million schillings — and Blue Danube recently took to selling time for English-language commercials at 50 Schillings (less than \$2.50) a second to appropriate sponsors such as moped manufacturers and teahouses.

BLUE Danube's "Good Morning, Vienna" program, which has the most listeners, has been much the same since the station began: After a few bars of "Oh What a Beautiful Morning!" and a brief welcome, there are a couple of minutes of news headlines in English and French. Then music, music, music (Bruce Springsteen, Barry Manilow, Bonnie Tyler, Michael Jackson and the Alan Parsons Project) punctuated by weather, traffic and sports news, features and what's going on in Vienna, an occasional song in French or Italian and, on Sundays, church announcements.

The "presenters," as the disc jockeys are called nowadays, change every three weeks, not just to avoid their paying taxes and

ORF's paying social security, but also, says Klausnitzer, "so they don't feel too much at home here. We want them to keep the outside perspective of foreign guests. We started out with an all-British team because England is so near, but this way, while we can't afford the air fares from North America and Australia, we get some of their 'presenters' who are vacationing in Europe and could use three paid weeks in Vienna." One drawback is that some of his imports have trouble with European names.

Special ceremonies — such as the last U.S. presidential inauguration and British royal wedding, recent Oscar awards and the funeral for Anwar Sadat in 1981 — televised live by the ORF with German commentary or voice-over, have been broadcast in English over Blue Danube, so the viewer could turn down the TV sound and turn up the radio. Other special events shown this way include Wimbledon tennis, World Cup soccer, U.S. election results and the original version of an occasional film or TV special that has been dubbed or voiced-over for the ORF.

"We thought at first that we could do a movie a week this way," says Klausnitzer, "but we found that, when movies are dubbed in Munich, they snip film, too, so we couldn't synchronize the original with the ORF's version." When "The Thorn Birds" TV series, which was shown dubbed by the ORF, is re-run this fall, however, viewers will have a chance to hear the original sound track on Blue Danube.

His biggest headache, Klausnitzer admits, has been the "Midday Magazine," except on Sundays, when the first hour is devoted to call-ins. With Madison Avenue-style up-

heavals, it changed format several times as it staggered from general interest to housewife-oriented (shopping and gardening tips) to cultural (serialized condensations of Christopher Isherwood's "Prater Violet" and Jonathan Carroll's "The Land of Laughs" read by the author, who teaches English at the American International School of Vienna) to service (half-hour interviews with an allergist, nutritionist, oncologist, and so on) before targeting in on "the bubble-gum crowd" of young Viennese workers and bored international housewives.

Late last year, when the British stage actress Adele Leigh (resident in Vienna with her diplomat husband) interviewed composer René Star before the premiere of his requiem for Anton Webern (1883-1945), who was shot to death by an American GI in a black-market raid in Salzburg province, her voice was deemed too plummy for "the bubble-gum crowd" and her questions were snipped out and read instead by a disc jockey who misread "Tell us about the soldier who killed Webern" as "Tell us about the soldier who killed Webern."

Aware of his midday sag, Klausnitzer promises reforms this autumn: "We want to build a bridge for the international community, not a ghetto where they can live their entire Viennese life in English. Maybe we should do at noon what we're starting to do in the 'Evening Roundup': putting in a little more coverage of Austrian events. If, at lunchtime, with some deeper interpretive reporting of what's happening around them, we can interest the wives in participating in Austrian life, then the husbands will surely follow."

TRAVEL

Cautionary Tales for Travelers

FOLLOWING is the second part of a collection of caveats, cautions and tips from New York Times correspondents and contributors dealing with characteristic problems — even ones — that travelers might face in unfamiliar places. The first part appeared on 24.

EGYPT

Aure of Egypt is more than the Pyramids. A trip to Egypt can mean great buys of gold and silver jewelry, semiprecious stones, wall hangings and Pharaonic-style mirrors. But a purchaser by a tourist with good eye for imitation, in Cairo's Khan el-Khalili or any other bazaar, can be disappointed. Tourists often carry home 9- and 14-karat gold jewelry, assured by bazaar hawking they have made more precious purchases.

Artistic works, despite an Egyptian government stamp required on all 18-, 21- and 24-karat gold. Some salesmen present the goods so quickly it can't be examined. Others spread the stamp for tourists who don't know how to read it. A cautious buyer carefully examines the stamp, with a blinking glass if necessary. The cartouches popular oblong jewelry with hieroglyphic writing — should have a stamp on top, on the bottom and on the loop for a chain.

Those afraid of being grossly overcharged, and uncomfortable with the Middle Eastern art of bargaining, tour leaders can be guides receive as much as a 25 percent sales commission when they bring a tourist to a shop, and, as one of them said, "The bad ones don't care about the quality of the jewelry or the tourist, so long as they get their commission."

More caveat: Even for the tourist who saves quality and price between shops, bargaining with the sellers, credit-card charges are money-losing transactions in Egypt. There is a multiple exchange rate, three of which apply to the tourist: official rate — 84 piasters for \$1 — is for air fare and credit-card purchases; her rate of 112 piasters is used for hotel bills and is available in commercial banks and foreign exchange offices. The black market rate is 120 piasters. Tourists at hotel, restaurant and shopping bills a credit card automatically decrease spending power. Jewelry valued at 200 Egyptian pounds costs \$236 with a credit card and \$179 with money exchanged at the official rate. A dinner for 50 Egyptian pounds costs \$58.50 with a credit card and \$45 with money exchanged at the bank.

Patricia Shafer

THE GULF

A perennial problem facing many Westerners to the Arab countries of the Gulf is how to get it. Another newer problem concerns cassette recordings of all kinds. Arab customs officers are increasingly apt to confiscate items arriving visitors.

And Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar ban liquor, and hotels and restaurants are all dry. Temptation is to bring in your own. But beware. Saudi Arabian customs officers are definitely on the lookout for visitors clutching bottles of duty-free Scotch. It is ruthlessly confiscated. And you face unpleasant questioning and delays. Kuwait and Qatar are traditionally a bit flexible. Usually the customs will turn a blind eye to a bottle or two for personal use. But it depends on the officer. And recently they have been strict.

Of course, flourishing black markets in all these countries, with the Scotch whisky currently retailing for \$80 a bottle in Saudi Arabia. But it is still a visitor to tap this market. "Going Bahrain, on the other hand, even entering visitors a duty-free allowance of 1 liter of spirits each. Liquor is sold in big hotels and can also be bought in local stores in the capital, Manama. But during Ramadan, the Moslem holy month of fasting and prayer, the sale of liquor everywhere is banned during the daylight hours, not at night.

Hotel is also readily available in all the hotels in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and the member states of the United Arab Emirates at the southern end of the Gulf. Tourists get a monthly allowance about \$120 worth each. However since the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini launched the Iranian revolution large-

ly by smuggling in hundreds of cassette recordings of his sermons, Gulf customs officers have been keeping a close watch out for foreigners bringing in cassette music recordings or TV video cassettes.

These are frequently being seized nowadays, ostensibly to check whether they are pornographic or feature music by a star on the Arab boycott list. But you are unlikely to see them again. Singers and writers on the Arab boycott list because of links with Israel now include Frank Sinatra, Bob Dylan, Barbara Streisand and Frederick Forsyth.

And don't try to bring magazines of the Playboy variety into any of the Gulf countries. The customs will gleefully relieve you of them.

Paul Lewis

EAST AFRICA

A traveler in Africa may become bewildered at the numbers and names of the currencies to be dealt with. There are *cedis* in Ghana and *shillings* (pronounced "shillys") in Kenya, three different kinds of shilling with vastly differing values in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, *malicis* in Mozambique, *naira* in Nigeria. If there's one thing they have in common it is that, at some stage, they have become unlinked from the practices called "official" rates, and parallel markets abound. Virtually all of them are illegal. Only in the Sudan is it lawful possible to trade U.S. dollars on the streets.

Many African countries have strict foreign exchange control legislation, requiring currency declarations at the airport on arrival and departure. It is no defense, as many a traveler has discovered, to claim to have "forgotten" about the 2,000 undeclared dollars stashed in a money belt and located by a sharp-eyed customs official. Beware, too, of men in Nairobi, Kenya, offering money — or drugs — on the streets. Many are policemen. In short, even though it might seem economically advantageous to deal on the parallel market, it is hazardous and the penalties and embarrassments from being caught are not worth it.

Bribery is part of life in some parts of Africa, and it may be needed to, say, secure an airline seat — or at least your name on the passenger list — in Cameroon, or sweeten a hotel telephone operator. But it is a sensitive area, because it is illegal in many places and offensive if mishandled. A friend in Nigeria used to say he began many a conversation with a low-grade, but influential, official, with the words: "Life is hard, isn't it officer?" The conversation that ensued helped him get the price and manner of the bribe, or "dash."

Alan Cowell

WEST AFRICA

Anyone setting foot in this part of the world will soon hear the term "WAWA," an acronym for "West Africa Wins Again," carrying the implication that everyone else loses. The three areas particularly fraught with traps for the unwary and wary traveler as well as entering and leaving a country and changing money.

It is not uncommon for officials in West African countries to meticulously search for some small irregularity in passports, visas and health forms in the hopes that the traveler would prefer to hand over a little cash — "dash" is the local expression — rather than be hassled or delayed. So make very certain that, as the saying goes, your papers are in order.

Changing money is no problem in the French-speaking countries where the C.F.A. franc is in circulation. The banks all give pretty much the same rate and there is no black market. But in such countries as Ghana, Guinea and Nigeria, changing money at the official rate means outlandishly high prices for such expenses as cabs and meals. Changing money on the black market is illegal and possibly dangerous. There's no solution.

When you leave a country, a common gambit is for someone to approach you in the airport and offer to wait in line — or cut the line — to get you checked in and obtain your boarding pass. He may then return and say that, unfortunately, you were not on the passenger list but, don't worry, he has a friend who can get you on it. For a price. Some ticket agents have also been known to play this game.

Clifford D. May

BANGKOK

The shop-switch is a gimmick common to more than a few countries, but it is seldom done with the finesse that is practiced in Bangkok. An example should suffice. In Bangkok, we visited the Jim Thompson House, which the American architect assembled from six old Thai houses when he settled in Bangkok after World War II to develop the local silk industry. In 1967, Jim Thompson vanished during a walk in the jungle in Malaysia. His house is a major tourist attraction, not least because it contains a marvelous collection of Southeast Asian antiques.

A tour of the house is logically followed by a visit to Jim Thompson's Thai Silk Co., where the silks sold are considered the best in Thailand. A map provided at the Thompson House even shows tourists how to get there.

But the dispatcher of taxis in the courtyard insisted that we would do better at a little shop that he knew about. We declined and the dispatcher sent us off with animated instructions in Thai to the taxi driver, who, sure enough, tried to dump us at a steady emporium across town. I was armed with a city map and made him take us back to the vicinity of the Jim Thompson shop, where my wife and I continued off persistently on foot.

Another young man homed in and offered to escort us to the real shop, which turned out to be coyly misspelled Thomson Silks to confuse the tourists. I balked and we were finally guided to the genuine Jim Thompson shop by a bank clerk on his lunch hour.

The defense against such deception is to arrange a taxi through your hotel that will wait while you sightsee and shop, though it can be more expensive. Failing that, buy a city map and have the hotel concierge write out clearly in Thai where you want to go.

Christopher S. Wren

JAPAN

Japan presents relatively few dangers for the traveler. Crime is rare and merchants are honest. Still, there are some other potential pitfalls that travelers should avoid. The most frequent tourist problem encountered by the U.S. consulate is that visitors arrive without a visa because they mistakenly assume that one is not needed for Japan. Japan will grant a 72-hour "shore pass" for such visitors, but after that they must leave. It is possible to go to Taiwan or Korea to get a visa, but such a side trip adds to the expense and can ruin a vacation.

In getting around, the greatest difficulty is that taxi drivers do not speak English, even in cosmopolitan Tokyo. When venturing forth, visitors should carry around the name of their hotel written in Japanese characters so they can get back. Also, Japanese cities do not have street addresses and it is difficult for cab drivers to find places that are not well known without careful instructions.

Restaurant prices are high and are not always listed, especially in sushi bars. The chef serves piece after piece, keeping track of the bill in his head or by stacking kernels of rice in a way known only to him. By the time the customer is finished, the bill might be \$40, with no written record of it.

One other piece of advice: Always carry tissues or a handkerchief. Japanese restaurants often lack paper towels and restaurants don't offer napkins. This is especially a problem if you cannot use chopsticks. In such a case, a tourist might come away from a sushi dinner not only \$40 poorer, but also with soy sauce on his best suit.

Andrew Pollack

MEXICO CITY

The offers begin as soon as a visitor walks out of the customs area at the Mexico City airport. "Taxi, sir. Would you like a taxi, sir? Taxi to the center, sir."

The barrage of shouted offers for a taxi, however, aren't from cab drivers licensed by the city. They are independent or "pirate" cabs. Like their New York City counterparts, these cabs promise cheaper service, but usually end up charging higher rates.

It's easy to avoid these unofficial cabbies. Outside the door of the airport's arrival areas, there are small kiosks and ticket windows. These booths sell tickets for red-stripe cabs, which charge around 1,000 pesos for a ride to the main hotel zones. There are also SETTA cabs, which are more like the Share-

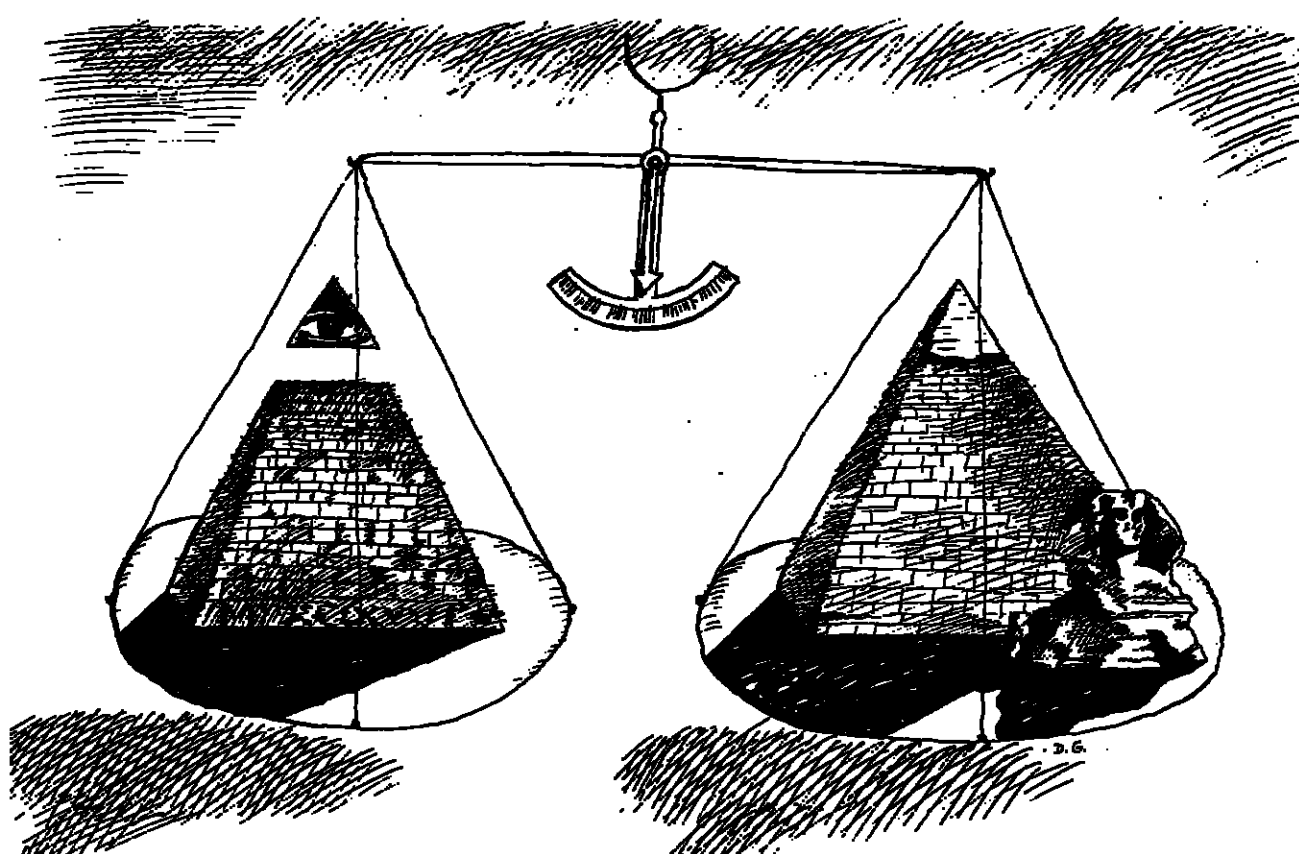


Illustration by Davis Greber

a-Cab services offered at many American airports and charge 225 pesos a person.

Another sure-fire place to get in trouble is the Garibaldi Square after the early evening hours. Garibaldi is famous for its mariachi bands and many city-at-night tours whisk tourists in and out of the square for a quick glimpse and maybe a few songs from one of the bands. But Garibaldi is just off one of Mexico City's high-crime-rate areas. It's a place where thieves prowl looking for unsuspecting or inebriated targets. Tourists are especially vulnerable, particularly if they decide to go back after their tour to drink in the cantinas, which are open until the wee hours.

Gordon Mott

BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires is, by world crime standards, a safe city to visit. The scam is the system of the money system — and it leads to honest mistakes. A fallout of having the world's highest inflation — 568 percent over the 12 months ending in May — is that the money has devalued so fast that last year the country knocked off four zeros in the denomination of the currency. A 10,000-peso note suddenly became 1 peso. New notes were issued. The problem is that the old notes are also still in circulation. They are the same color and design as their equivalent new ones, but you must subtract the last four zeroes to know what you really have. Knowing which bills to give when paying or receive

when getting change can be confusing. Perhaps most confusing are the old 1-million peso notes (yes, 1,000,000 pesos). These notes are equivalent now to more modest 100-peso notes. In dollars, it is even more modest — \$2.50. But they make nice conversation pieces framed on your wall back home.

An added vice caused by the inflation is that prices change weekly, and sometimes even by the day. Do not be surprised if the purse that cost 1,000 pesos today costs 1,200 tomorrow. The exchange rate of your money is also changing daily. It has not been keeping up with inflation, however, falling farther and farther behind for the last six months. A way to mitigate some of the loss is not to exchange all your money the first day.

Edward Schumacher

RIO DE JANEIRO

Rio de Janeiro is still the city of glorious views and tiny bimbos, as its advertisers put forth. But they fail to convey that a visit to this city has become far from a journey to a tropical Arcadia. After more than a decade of travel in Latin America, I find that both street safety and bureaucracy in Rio rank among the worst in the continent.

Upon arrival, carry a magazine for the immigration lines. Often understaffed, immigration can take up to 90 minutes to clear. Unless you are an accredited film crew or you take out a proper license, leave behind

movie or video cameras. The plea that your gear is for holiday fun may or may not work. Several travelers have reported their video cameras were impounded at the airport, although they were returned on departure.

More serious: The police report that crime in this city of 5 million people has doubled in the last year. The young purse-snatchers of the past have been joined by grown men and women, often carrying guns or knives. And as tourism grows and charter flights are now bringing more and often less experienced travelers, the list of muggings and assaults of foreigners is getting very long. To be fair, it also happens to the Brazilians. But observing these basic rules, which are rarely provided by the hotels, may get you by unscathed:

Wear no jewelry at all and only a cheap watch. Keep your camera out of sight, unless you're standing on the Sugar Loaf. All beaches and buses have become notorious for theft, so take nothing along you would not want to lose. If you go into the water, command your towel, shoes, glasses to a neighbor who does not know you but will respond. One of the few safe beaches is by the Hotel Sheraton, which has its small patch patrolled by its own security in bathing suits. Also, do not swim in the famous Guanabara Bay, which carries raw sewage. And on the main beaches, stay away from the canals that spew their unclean waters into the sea.

After-dinner strolls in Copacabana or Ipanema are positively dangerous. Savvy locals go for early evening walks only if they are dressed as joggers and go along the ocean front.

Martine Simons

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"To walk the streets of Paris — without deadline or curfew — stalking everything wonderful to eat."

To get lost and rained on. To find the most romantic spot for breakfast and the trustiest cheesemonger. To quarrel with butchers and descend into the great baker's cellar as he pulls the day's bread from the oven. To be tempted and indulged by the city's most brilliant chefs. It's the dream of every one of us in love with food. And Patricia Wells has done it... No serious hedonist should go to Paris without it, and reading it at home is a little closer to actually being there."

— Gael Greene, *New York Magazine*

"It is impossible to read it and not want to be in Paris. Now."

— Lois Dwan, *The Los Angeles Times*

"One of the best guides in English. And, mon Dieu, it was done by an American."

There will be consternation in high places."

— Frank Prial, *The New York Times*

The "Food Lover's Guide to Paris," by the International Herald Tribune's restaurant critic Patricia Wells, includes lively critical commentary, anecdotes, history and local lore. A great gift idea. Paperback, over 300 pages with 140 evocative photographs. \$11.95, plus postage: add \$1.50 in Europe and \$4.00 outside Europe.

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(Necessary for credit card purchases)

Name _____

Address _____

Country _____

| NYSE Most Actives | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----------|
| Symbol | High | Low | Last | Chg | Vol |
| IBM | 251.4 | 250.0 | 250.0 | -1.4 | 1,200,000 |
| AT&T | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | -1.0 | 800,000 |
| GE | 40.0 | 39.0 | 39.0 | -1.0 | 600,000 |
| AMC | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | -1.0 | 500,000 |
| IBM | 251.4 | 250.0 | 250.0 | -1.4 | 1,200,000 |
| AT&T | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | -1.0 | 800,000 |
| GE | 40.0 | 39.0 | 39.0 | -1.0 | 600,000 |
| AMC | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | -1.0 | 500,000 |

| Dow Jones Averages | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Indus | 1223.38 | 1221.81 | 1218.44 | 1222.28 | -1.44 |
| Trans | 517.18 | 517.24 | 515.02 | 517.00 | -1.16 |
| Util | 120.25 | 120.25 | 119.16 | 119.16 | -1.09 |
| Comp | 474.25 | 474.17 | 473.34 | 473.94 | -1.25 |

| NYSE Index | | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Composite | 1426.00 | 1427.75 | 1425.00 | 1426.00 | -0.25 |
| Indus | 1223.38 | 1221.81 | 1218.44 | 1222.28 | -1.44 |
| Trans | 517.18 | 517.24 | 515.02 | 517.00 | -1.16 |
| Util | 120.25 | 120.25 | 119.16 | 119.16 | -1.09 |

| NYSE Closing | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------|-----|-------|-----|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Vol. of 4 P.M. | 70,500,000 | | | | |
| Prev. 4 P.M. vol. | 66,600,000 | | | | |
| Prev. consolidated close | 105,125.00 | | | | |

| AMEX Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| New High | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| NASDAQ Index | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Util | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| AMEX Most Actives | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----------|
| Symbol | High | Low | Last | Chg | Vol |
| IBM | 251.4 | 250.0 | 250.0 | -1.4 | 1,200,000 |
| AT&T | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | -1.0 | 800,000 |
| GE | 40.0 | 39.0 | 39.0 | -1.0 | 600,000 |
| AMC | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | -1.0 | 500,000 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| New High | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

NYSE Closes Off; Trading Light

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved down slightly Thursday in slow pre-Labor Day holiday trading.

A few oil issues attracted attention, but the rest of the list generally was flat in the lackluster session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated at the outset after dropping 5.19 Wednesday, fell 3.64 to close at 1,222.28. The average has drifted the past couple of weeks after spurring about 150 points from a 17-month low in July.

Declining stocks led advancing ones by a ratio of 8-7. Volume totaled 70.8 million shares, down from 90.6 million on Wednesday.

"I guess the market is digesting the gains it made the previous three or four weeks," said I. Crandall Hays of Robert C. Baird & Co., Milwaukee. "But there is underlying strength in the Dow-type stocks."

"The investors who bought a couple of weeks ago are waiting for interest rates to come down," said Charles Jensen of MKI Securities. "And they are not going to buy until they do."

Mr. Jensen said he did not expect the market to advance "until the bond market improves. Actually, investors are watching the bond market more than stocks and they haven't done anything lately."

Federal funds rates, which fluctuated Wednesday, rose to 1 1/2 percent before the Federal Reserve reported that the money supply rose \$1.7 billion in the latest statistical week. Bonds fluctuated.

The government said factory orders rose 1 percent in July following a 1.6-percent drop in

M-1 Rose \$1.7 Billion

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$1.7 billion in the week ended Aug. 20, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

The Fed said M-1, which represents cash in circulation and deposits in checking and other readily available accounts at banking institutions, climbed to a seasonally adjusted \$547.9 billion from a revised \$546.2 billion in the previous week. The previous week's figure earlier had been estimated at \$546.1 billion.

June, but output of construction supply goods fell 3.2 percent, after no change in June.

F.W. Dodge said new construction rose 3 percent in July to \$19.5 billion. "Unless interest rates ease soon, we are not far from the peak of the building cycle," according to a Dodge economist, George A. Christie.

Financial Corp. of America, owner of troubled American Savings & Loan, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 5 1/2 following a block of 1,074 million shares at 4 1/2.

Published reports said analysts were warning against speculating in the stock that has plunged because of FCA's problems. FCA has named William J. Popjoy to replace Charles W. Knapp as chairman.

Other thriftrun into selling pressure. Calfed lost 1/4 to 1 1/2, Equinor 1/4 to 3/4, Norwest 1/4 to 2 1/2, and Goldman West Financial 1/4 to 1 1/2.

| Standard & Poor's Index | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Indus | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Trans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Util | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Comp | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

400% PROFIT

A philosopher has observed that "Victory has many fathers, but defeat is an orphan." Now that the Dow has rocketed, virtually every oracle is taking credit for predicting a rally, ignoring their pre-August bearishness.

On July 13, 1984, while the Averages were sagging, we stated... "The dynamism of Shakespeare's Prospero will catapult the Dow beyond 1500". Two weeks later, we published an editorial, (July 26, 1984) writing... "THIS REMAINS A CLASSIC TIME TO BUY, NOT TO SIGH". "THE MARKET WILL ERUPT AGAIN, VAPORIZING PROPHECIES OF DOOM".

In the summer of 1982, while the Dow was dropping, C.G.R. commented... "THE DJI WILL HIT 1,000 BEFORE TOUCHING 750", a prophecy that seemed heretical. Perhaps our most riveting thought was articulated in 1982, when we wrote... "For the first time in decades, stocks once loved seem frigid, selling below book value". Given the spastic speculation in commodities and other collectibles, equities, in today's climate, appear cheap in an investment arena where almost everything but stocks are fully priced. "In many ways," we added, "pessimists are modern day versions of Tantalus starving to death in the midst of abundance; the crystal stream flows near their lips, but falls away when they drink it. Man has been called 'a moth of time, a dupe of brevity, and numbered hours; a travesty of waste and sterile breath'. Still, he prospers amid the nihilism of the universe."

"Too little and too late" makes a sorry epitaph on Wall Street. To by-pass opportunities inherent in today's expanding globe is to refute fiscal history. "the revolution of rising expectations".

Our forthcoming letter highlights why the Dow will levitate to new highs, despite interim dips, and why U.S. interest rates will plunge. In addition, our researchers focus upon two low-priced corporations offering geometrically progressing assets and earnings, factors that could catapult the due to prominence, emulating the success of other "special situations" that advanced 400% or more.

For your complimentary copy, please write to or telephone.

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

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1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (020) - 27 51 81
Telex: 185336

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| New High | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| New High | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| New High | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| New High | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
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| New High | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
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| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
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| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| New High | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| New High | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| New High | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Record | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |
| Volume down | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
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| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
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| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
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| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
| Advanced | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Declined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | -1.00 | | | | |
| New High | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | | | | |
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100% PROPN

TECHNOLOGY

Researchers Progressing in Hay Fever Treatment

By STUART DIAMOND

NEW YORK — For 18 million Americans — and unknown millions of others around the world — this is the traditional high point of the annual hay fever season. But recent advances in medical technology, however, have produced increasingly effective, more rapid, less itchy treatments for hay fever. Some have recently been introduced; others are just coming to market. Research now being done may make hay fever a malady of the past.

"The basic information on allergies has just burgeoned," said Jordan N. Fink, president of the American Academy of Allergy and Immunology. Many drug companies are developing products for the large international market.

The benefits span nearly every business. Figures from various federal agencies indicate that five million workdays a year — a value of more than \$300 billion — are lost by hay fever sufferers in the United States, not counting the lower productivity caused by work in discomfort.

"Hay fever" is a misnomer. It does not come from hay and causes no fever. The name was coined 150 years ago in Britain, when people associated the runny nose and congestion — symptoms of fever — with the autumn hay harvest. Instead, hay fever stems from a complex chemical reaction of the immune system of some people to proteins in pollen released from trees, grasses, weeds and fungi and breathed in from spring to autumn. The condition is called "allergic rhinitis," meaning an inflammation of the nose from an allergy.

In most people, pollen proteins are destroyed by the body's defense mechanisms. But in hay fever sufferers, the body's defense mechanism is not to destroy the pollen proteins but instead to produce another protein, called immunoglobulin E, or IGE, in response. Both the hay fever proteins and the IGE attach themselves to certain body cells called "mast cells." These cells then release chemicals that cause runny nose and other allergic reactions. The best-known chemical is histamine, but there are others.

The first defense against hay fever, medical experts say, is avoidance: staying in an air-conditioned room on bad days or far from sources. But avoidance — by traveling, for example — is expensive and inconvenient.

The next defenses are antihistamines — which block the reaction caused by histamines — or decongestants, which reduce inflammation, itching and runny nose. But antihistamines gradually cause drowsiness as well, and decongestants are progressively less effective after a few days.

An alternative, oral steroids, also eases hay fever symptoms, but can produce side effects such as higher blood pressure, more facial hair and thinning of bones. None of these drugs stops production of the irritating chemicals.

Immunization is considered the most effective because it attacks the causes of hay fever. It works somewhat like a vaccine: alien proteins are injected and the body gradually becomes immune. Less IGE, histamine and other irritants are produced. The problem is that the injected pollen proteins can cause a severe allergic reaction, so the process must start with very low doses and gradually be increased. Many dozens of shots are often required over several years. It is costly and can be painful.

Against this backdrop, research has mushroomed. "Every company that puts out an antihistamine is involved in new research," said Dr. Lynn Britton of Schering-Plough in Kenilworth, New Jersey. One new product, Schering's Vancense, steroid sprayed into the nose. It acts locally, not systemically.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

VW Loss Widened In Half

Deficit Blamed On Recent Strike

The Associated Press

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagenwerk AG, West Germany's largest automaker, said Thursday that its loss widened in the first half of 1984 from a year earlier, largely because of a nationwide strike by metalworkers that paralyzed the auto industry in May and June.

Despite a reporting of a profit in the first quarter, the company's loss for the half widened to 162 million Deutsche marks (\$56.3 million), compared with a deficit of 147 million DM in the first half of 1983.

Wolfsburg said the Volkswagen group lost 11 percent in the first half of 1984, or 22.26 billion DM, from 20.12 billion DM a year earlier.

In the past two years, Volkswagen has reported combined losses of more than 500 million DM. The company returned to profitability in the last quarter of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984.

A spokesman for Volkswagen, Ortwin Witzel, said Volkswagen was confident it would earn enough in the second half of 1984 to show a profit for the full year. He said the company geared up production in the usually slow month of July, trying to regain the momentum it had in the first quarter, when it earned 51 million DM.

Mr. Witzel said in a telephone interview that "domestic and European demand as well as demand in the United States remains good," although sales in Latin America are unsatisfactory.

The company said the metalworkers' strike caused its factories to miss production of about 160,000 cars at the parent company and its major car-making subsidiary, Audi AG.

The strike for a shorter workweek closed important parts suppliers, paralyzing the auto industry for 50 days in May and June.

U.S. Presence of Japan Banks Grows

How U.S. Unit Of Mitsubishi Helped a Client

By Susan Chira

NEW YORK — Mrs. Fields' Chocolate Chippery spent a frustrating year trying to rent space for a store in Tokyo before turning to its bank, Bank of California.

In short order, the bank's parent, Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. of Japan, helped the Fields organization rent a storefront in the Gliza shopping area — not a major business transaction, perhaps, but a clear demonstration of how Mitsubishi can help the Bank of California attract the medium-sized corporate clients it wants as the core of its business, according to BanCal's chairman, Ross P. Williams Jr.

For Mitsubishi Bank, the transaction provided a valuable glimpse of how to tap a segment of the U.S. market, one in which Mitsubishi has very little experience, according to Junji Hatano, BanCal's new executive vice president.

"One of the main purposes in buying the bank," Mr. Hatano said, "is to have a better approach to the American 'middle market' — which he defined as companies with values of \$5 million to \$200 million."

Mitsubishi and BanCal are

The Japanese Presence in California Banking

| Japanese-owned California banks ranked by total assets at year-end 1983 | Total Assets (\$ millions) |
|---|----------------------------|
| California First Bank (Bank of Tokyo)* | \$4.35 |
| Bank of California (Mitsubishi Bank) | 3.95 |
| Sumitomo Bank of California** | 2.45 |
| Mitsubishi Bank of California | 1.95 |
| Golden State Savings Bank | 1.27 |
| Mitsubishi Bank of California | 0.74 |
| Total Bank of California | 0.43 |
| Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank of California | 0.77 |
| Kyowa Bank of California | 0.08 |

* 75 percent owned by Bank of Tokyo
** 75 percent owned by Sumitomo Bank

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

The New York Times

also collaborating on several other projects similar to the Fields cookie transaction, in which Mitsubishi is using its Japanese contacts to draw in business for BanCal. Mr. Hatano said. The bank helped Avalon Bay Food Inc., an Oakland-based seafood packager, begin operations in Singapore, for example.

Shareholders of Bank of California, the state's eighth largest, approved its \$282-million merger with Mitsubishi Bank, now ranked seventh in the world, last January. The board's recommendation to accept Mitsubishi's \$50-a-share offer, following a higher last-minute offer from Wells Fargo Bank, drew criticism from analysts, who questioned why BanCal chose the lower offer and a foreign company over a domestic one.

The merger brought to nine the number of banks in California that are wholly or partly owned by the Japanese, according to Gary Palmer, a spokesman for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Of the state's 10 largest banks, three are Japanese-owned: California First, ranked seventh and owned 76 percent by the Bank of Tokyo; BanCal, and Sumitomo Bank of California, ranked 10th.

The attractions for Mitsubishi and the other Japanese banks are evident, said J. Richard Fredericks, an analyst with Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. "The Japanese are part of the whole Pacific rim, there is a very large Japanese population here, and California itself is a tremendous marketplace," he said.

But so far, according to both Mr. Fredericks and Donald K. (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

New FCA Chief to End Rapid Growth

By Tom Furlong

and Bill Sing

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — William J. Popejoy, the new chairman and chief executive of Financial City of America, has wasted little time in distancing himself from the policies of his flamboyant predecessor, Charles W. Knapp.

In a telephone interview with the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Popejoy said Wednesday that he plans to end the company's rapid-growth strategy, dampen fixed-rate mortgage lending and mend the company's strained relations with federal regulators in Washington.

Under pressure from regulators,

Mr. Knapp resigned as chairman, chief executive and director of FCA on Tuesday and was replaced by Mr. Popejoy. FCA, based in Los Angeles, is the parent of American Savings & Loan Association, the largest S&L in the United States.

"I don't care about running the largest savings and loan in the country," Mr. Popejoy said from Washington, where he went Tuesday to meet with Edwin J. Gray, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. "There is going to be no more pell-mell growth."

Mr. Popejoy said he has pledged to Bank Board officials that he will limit the company's annual asset growth to less than 18 percent, the industry average. FCA's assets

grew 44 percent to \$32.7 billion in the first six months of 1984.

Mr. Popejoy also confirmed reports that FCA has borrowed about \$2.1 billion from the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco this month to replace deposit outflows.

FCA apparently has lost billions of dollars in deposits this month because depositors are nervous about the company's financial condition, although Mr. Popejoy would not confirm that. The company had a deposit base of \$24.4 billion at the end of July.

Though the outflow started in July, it gained momentum in mid-August after the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) said last

Orders in U.S. Rose 1% in July; Retail Sales Up

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories rose 1 percent in July, partially reversing a decline in June, the Commerce Department said Thursday. Major U.S. retailers, meanwhile, reported moderate sales gains in August compared with a year ago.

The Commerce Department said new orders to U.S. factories rose \$1.8 billion last month to \$192.5 billion. The 1-percent increase followed a 1.6-percent decline in June. But orders were still 2 percent below the high point reached in March.

Also Thursday, Sears, Roebuck & Co., the biggest general retailer in the United States, said its sales rose 8.1 percent from August 1983. The second-largest, Kmart Corp., reported an 11-percent gain, and the third, J.C. Penney Co., said its sales climbed 8.8 percent.

Economists said the month-to-month fluctuations in the flow of factory orders since March was another sign that the economy is slowing.

Discussing the retail figures, Jeffrey Feiner, an industry analyst with Merrill Lynch, said they "reflected weak patterns early in the month, which were somewhat due to lower-than-normal shopping-mall traffic, partially reflecting a higher level of consumer viewing of the Olympics, in addition to adverse weather in certain parts of the country."

But, he said, "In the third week of the month, particularly in those regions of the country where schools started early, the back-to-school selling season picked up favorable momentum."

Other evidence of the slowdown was given on Wednesday, when the government reported that the index of Leading Economic Indicators had dropped 0.8 percent in July, following an even sharper 1.3-percent decline in June. They were the first back-to-back declines in the forecasting gauge in two and a half years.

On Thursday, the Commerce Department said orders for durable goods, or products expected to last three or more years, rose 1.3 per-

cent to \$100.5 billion. This was a downward revision of a preliminary report last week showing a 2.2-percent increase in durable goods orders.

Orders for transportation equipment were up 4.9 percent, the strongest increase since a preliminary report last week showing a 6.5-percent gain in March. The July rise was attributed to the automotive and defense aircraft industries.

Orders for primary metals such as steel were up 7.7 percent, following large declines of 4.7 percent in June and 10.3 percent in May.

The largest decline was posted by nonelectrical machinery, which dropped 5.2 percent, the third decrease in the last four months.

ITT Is to Sell Baking Unit for \$475 Million

Reuters

NEW YORK — ITT Corp. said Thursday that it has signed a preliminary agreement for the sale of ITT Continental Baking Co. to Ralston Purina Co. for \$475 million.

ITT said the transaction is subject to a formal agreement, the approval of both companies' boards and government review. ITT said it has been engaged in an extensive program of asset redeployment and debt reduction for more than five years.

The sale was first discussed more than one year ago and negotiations were recently reopened, ITT said, adding that about three weeks ago the Federal Trade Commission made a unanimous ruling that cleared ITT and Continental Baking of charges of monopolistic practices in the sale of bread.

ITT said Continental Baking made \$41 million last year of sales of \$1.5 billion. The subsidiary's 51 bakeries produce a variety of products, including Wonder, Home Pride and Beefsteak breads.

Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. T.

| Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate |
|---------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Australian \$ | 1.3275 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Belgian fl. | 36.7375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| British £ | 2.9375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Canadian \$ | 1.3175 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Deutsche M. | 1.7875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| French F. | 6.5575 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Italian L. | 1.9375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Japanese Y. | 1.3475 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Spanish P. | 166.6375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Swedish K. | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| U.S. Dollar | 1.0000 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |

| Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate |
|---------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Australian \$ | 1.3275 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Belgian fl. | 36.7375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
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| Canadian \$ | 1.3175 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Deutsche M. | 1.7875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| French F. | 6.5575 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Italian L. | 1.9375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Japanese Y. | 1.3475 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Spanish P. | 166.6375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Swedish K. | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| U.S. Dollar | 1.0000 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |

Rate 1.2258 Irish £
Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000
not quoted N.A.: not available.

Interest Rates

Interbank Deposits Aug. 30

| Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate |
|---------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Australian \$ | 1.3275 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Belgian fl. | 36.7375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| British £ | 2.9375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Canadian \$ | 1.3175 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Deutsche M. | 1.7875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| French F. | 6.5575 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Italian L. | 1.9375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Japanese Y. | 1.3475 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Spanish P. | 166.6375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Swedish K. | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| U.S. Dollar | 1.0000 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |

Rate 1.2258 Irish £
Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000
not quoted N.A.: not available.

Asian Dollar Rates Aug. 30

| Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate |
|---------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Australian \$ | 1.3275 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Belgian fl. | 36.7375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| British £ | 2.9375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Canadian \$ | 1.3175 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Deutsche M. | 1.7875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| French F. | 6.5575 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Italian L. | 1.9375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Japanese Y. | 1.3475 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Spanish P. | 166.6375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Swedish K. | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| U.S. Dollar | 1.0000 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |

Rate 1.2258 Irish £
Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000
not quoted N.A.: not available.

Money Rates

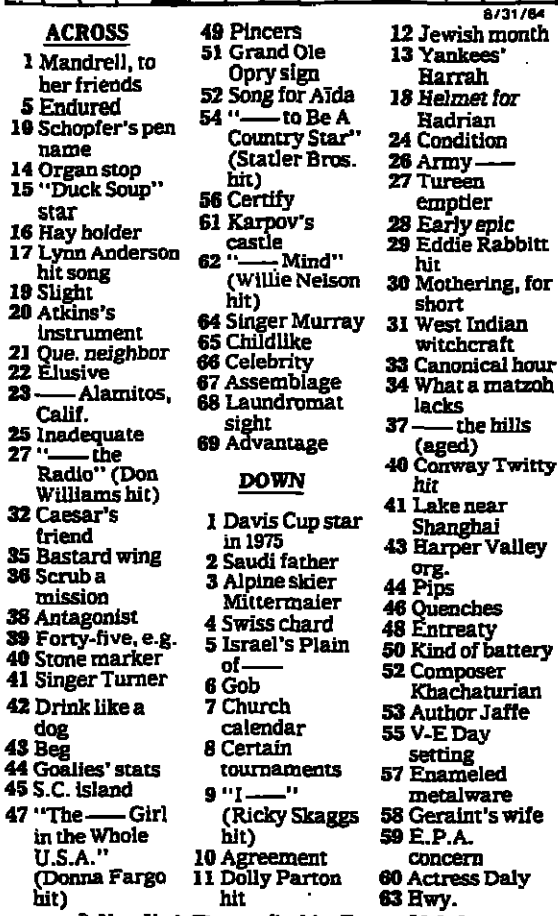
| Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate |
|---------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Australian \$ | 1.3275 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Belgian fl. | 36.7375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| British £ | 2.9375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Canadian \$ | 1.3175 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Deutsche M. | 1.7875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| French F. | 6.5575 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Italian L. | 1.9375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Japanese Y. | 1.3475 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Spanish P. | 166.6375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Swedish K. | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| U.S. Dollar | 1.0000 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |

Rate 1.2258 Irish £
Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000
not quoted N.A.: not available.

Gold Prices

| Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate | Currency | Rate |
|---------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Australian \$ | 1.3275 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Belgian fl. | 36.7375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| British £ | 2.9375 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Canadian \$ | 1.3175 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| Deutsche M. | 1.7875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| French F. | 6.5575 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
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| Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |
| U.S. Dollar | 1.0000 | Swiss Franc | 1.4875 | Yen | 1.3475 |

Rate 1.2258 Irish £
Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
of 100 (d) Units of



Answer: THE [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
(Answers tomorrow)

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---|
| Yesterday's | Jumbles | PARCH FANCY ERMINE SURTAX |
| | Answer | "Where do all the fleas go in winter?"— "SEARCH ME." |

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

USA RESIDENTIAL

YORK CITY. Sophisticated townhouse in Manhattan. 1000 sq. ft. of space. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living areas, 2 dining areas, 2 kitchens, 2 terraces, 2 balconies, 2 patios, 2 gardens, 2 swimming pools, 2 tennis courts, 2 golf courses, 2 country clubs, 2 ski resorts, 2 beaches, 2 mountains, 2 lakes, 2 rivers, 2 oceans, 2 islands, 2 continents, 2 planets, 2 galaxies, 2 universes, 2 everything.

USA COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

ICE BUILDING. 50,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

FRENCH PROVINCES

SW 18TH century manor. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

GREAT BRITAIN

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

MONACO

AGENCE OCEANFRONT. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

USA & TRANSWORLD

A-AMERICAN. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

CAPRICE

ESCORT SERVICE. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

ROLLAND

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE B.V. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

HABITAT INTERNATIONAL. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

74 CHAMPS-ELYSEES 8th

ST. CLAUDE. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

SWITZERLAND

SWISS HOLIDAY CHALET. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

USA

NYC - 4th St East. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

WANTED IN JAPAN. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

LONDON WEST. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

WILL EDUCATED PRESENTABLE. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

MINERVE. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

ALWAYS AVAILABLE - ALL PAIRS. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

ALWAYS AVAILABLE LONDON only

ENGLISH MAINTENANCE & Mother's Help. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

AUTOMOBILES

MERCEDES 300 TURBO Diesel. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANS CAR. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

AUTOS TAX FREE

BUY YOUR NEXT CAR TAX FREE AND SAVE

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG TO: 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

THE EXCALIBUR

Rolls-Royce. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

TAX FREE CARS

EUROPE TAX FREE CARS. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

SOFT AUTO'S

NEW MERCEDES CARS. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

EUROPE

Amsterdam. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS. 100,000 sq. ft. of space. 100,000 sq. ft. of parking. 100,000 sq. ft. of office space. 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. 100,000 sq. ft. of retail space. 100,000 sq. ft. of industrial space. 100,000 sq. ft. of everything.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Lloyds Bank Sets Team for Barter Units

LONDON. Lloyds Bank International Ltd. is putting the finishing touches on a team formed to handle its growing barter and countertrade activities. The bank has named A.J. Linger as manager for barter and countertrade and R. England as countertrade manager. They will continue to be based in the bank's London headquarters, where they had been manager and deputy manager, respectively, in the Middle East and Africa divisions.

Sinclair Sets Up Singapore Office

Singapore. Sinclair Research Ltd., Britain's leading maker of home computers, has opened an office in Singapore to service the Southeast Asian market. The move, part of Sinclair's international expansion plan, followed its creation in June of marketing operations in West Germany and France. In addition, Sinclair announced last week that it had appointed Alan Miles as its Middle East manager.

Hay Fever Treatments Gain

(Continued from Page 11) reducing hay fever symptoms without the side effects. Synthes Laboratories of Palo Alto, California, has developed a similar product called Nasalide. The first antihistamines that do not cause drowsiness have recently been developed. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Cincinnati began selling Seldane in Europe in late 1981 and in Canada in May 1983; the company hopes to begin U.S. sales early next year. Janssen Pharmaceutica, a Johnson & Johnson subsidiary, introduced Hisminal in Britain last year and is testing to obtain U.S. approval. Fisons Corp. of Bedford, Massachusetts, a unit of Fisons PLC of

Reagan Urged To Shun Import Curbs on Copper

WASHINGTON. The subcommittee Trade Policy Review Group has recommended overwhelmingly that President Ronald Reagan reject a plea for import protection brought by U.S. copper producers, according to a senior trade official. But after that recommendation, Interior Secretary William P. Clark, working outside normal channels, sent a memorandum directly to the president urging that he negotiate "voluntary production restraints" by foreign exporters. He said trade barriers should be imposed if those talks fail.

U.S. \$650,000,000 Kingdom of Sweden

Floating Rate Notes Due 1989. In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six month Interest Period from 31st August, 1984 to 28th February, 1985 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 12 1/2% per annum. The interest amount payable on the relevant Interest Payment Date which will be 28th February, 1985 is U.S. \$625.33 for each Note of U.S. \$10,000.

Comments by the Chairman, Mr. Helmut Guthardt, in the 1984 Annual Shareholders Meeting.

"For DG BANK and its Group, the year under review has been a successful one - as can be said for the whole German cooperative banking system (for which DG BANK acts as central bank, liquidity manager, and international arm)..." "In 1983, the Group's total assets grew by 11.6 percent to almost DM 77.7 billion (equivalent to U.S. \$28.5 billion)..." "The Group's loan portfolio increased by 15.7 percent to DM 62.3 billion (U.S. \$22.8 billion)..." "International loans and money market deposits, at DM 14.0 billion (U.S. \$5.1 billion), were up by 9.4 percent..." "Net interest earnings benefited from the fact that the rates for the Bank's resources declined faster and more markedly in 1983 than the rates for our assets. In conjunction with larger volume, this led to an increase in net interest earnings by more than 50 percent for the Group and by almost 60 percent for DG BANK..." "In our securities business, the number of orders executed for clients was 60 percent higher than in 1982. For German shares in particular, we

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Relaxed Navratilova advances in U.S. Open; Arias Struggles to Win

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This time Martina Navratilova is defending a U.S. Open title, not grinding herself down in practice trying to win her first one. This time she is relaxed and confident, building a record that has earned her a place in tennis history rather than fend off questions about the Grand Slam title she has never won.

This time last year, it was an opposing her, said Mike Estep, Navratilova's coach, after she won her first round match Wednesday just Lea Antonoplis in a 6-4, 6-2 victory that did not showcase her overpowering talent but got the job done nonetheless.

She was very prepared physically, Estep said, harking back to last year's grueling work that was necessary as a confidence builder rather than as physical preparation. "But, mentally it was like kicking a tightrope. I wouldn't let her read the papers because she was calling her a choker. She knows she can win it. She can't have to prove anything and she's enjoying it. This will be a nice one day, so let's make it a memory."

"If I do it again, great," Navratilova said after her 49th straight victory and 23rd in 237 matches. "I'm not, well, I've already done it. I don't have to answer those questions anymore."

In the second day of play at the U.S. Open, Navratilova, the first and nearest completion for both men and the women, Navratilova was one of several top-ranked players who advanced, some with ease than others. No one fared better than Jimmy Arias, a sixth-seeded player, who has a disappointing year, never finishing a semifinal in any of his 11 years.

It took him four long sets to beat Terry Moor, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6, with the final set tie-breaker won around after Moor failed to convert two set points.

John McEnroe, seeded first and ridden with a difficult draw, had the easiest time and required just minutes to defeat Colin Dowell, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1. Ivan Lendl, No. 2 seeded player, had a very testing match in which he beat Brian Trenchard, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, 3 Mats Wilander, No. 4, beat Mats Wilander, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Gray broke the record with a 1:43.28 Friday night in Brussels and equaled it two nights later in Cologne. Even so, he was not close enough to the winner in either to get into a photo finish, placing second in one and third in the other.

That gives an idea of the fast company Gray has been traveling with in Europe. His time Wednesday night would have been the third-fastest ever eight days ago, but now is only the fifth-fastest of the week.

In the last nine days, seven of the nine fastest times in the 800 have been run. The world record-holder, Sebastian Coe of Britain, said last week that the event was due for a change, but this has been a revolution.

Wimbledon, Paul Annacone of New York and Carina Karlsson of Sweden, were ruddy bumped from the U.S. Open with first-round losses to Ramesh Krishnan of India and Parry Fendick of California. Fendick won, 6-2, 7-5, and Krishnan defeated Annacone, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Navratilova's 63-minute match was the sort that never found its rhythm, with swirling winds on the stadium court making simple shots difficult and serving or lobbing a risky business. Antonoplis, playing competently considering that she had only won 11 games in her previous 3 matches against Navratilova.

One of Wednesday's most delighted winners was John Lloyd, who is resurrecting a career that saw his ranking fall from the mid-20s to the mid-30s and now back to No. 49. A day behind schedule because his opponent had requested extra time to nurse a sore knee, Lloyd beat Peter Fleming, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6.

"I am determined to live up to the potential that I was supposed to have," Lloyd said afterward, as he left the court with his wife, Chris Evert Lloyd.

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Before last week, only Coe had run under 1:43. He has done it twice and holds the world record of 1:41.73. Now, three others have gone under 1:43. Joaquim Cruz of Brazil did it three times within a week, including the 1:41.77 he ran Sunday night in Cologne. Sammy Kosski of Kenya finished second to Cruz Sunday night in 1:42.28.

As a capacity crowd of 25,000 at Owerth Stadium cheered Kosski around the track on Wednesday, however, he could not shake Gray. Gray passed him in the last 50 meters. Kosski's second-place

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Martina Navratilova letting loose with a serve to Lea Antonoplis at the U.S. Open. Navratilova won the match, 6-4, 6-2.

3-Hitter by Thurmond Puts Padres Past Phils

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Mark Thurmond pitched a three-hitter in carrying the San Diego Padres to a 2-0 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies on Wednesday.

The 27-year-old left-hander needed only 85 pitches in recording the first shutout of his career and running his record to 11-7. The tidy

performance produced a game of just an hour and 48 minutes, fastest in the National League this season. Thurmond retired the first 11 men before Von Hayes singled in the fourth. He struck out two and walked one. Thurmond's first strikeout was the more significant of the two as he fanned pinch hitter Mike Schmidt on a fastball in the eighth with two out and a runner on first.

In New York, Keith Hernandez doubled home Danny Heep from first base in the ninth to help the Mets beat Los Angeles, 3-2, and sweep a three-game set. Jesse Orosco (9-5) was the winner in relief and the former Met Pat Zachry (5-4) took the loss.

In Montreal, Bob Brenly led off the 11th with an inside-the-park homer off Dick Grapenthin (0-2) to power San Francisco to a 4-3 victory over the Expos. Greg Minton (2-3) pitched three innings for the victory.

In Atlanta, Willie McGee drove in four runs, including one during a five-run eighth inning, to lead St. Louis to a 10-6 victory over the Braves.

In Houston, pitcher Don Robinson singled in the go-ahead run with two out in the ninth and scored an insurance run as the Pirates beat Houston, 4-2.

In Chicago, Leon Durham drove in three runs with a two-run homer and a single, and Rick Sutcliffe won his 11th straight to carry the Cubs to a 7-2 triumph over Cincinnati. Sutcliffe (13-1) is 6-0 in August.

In the American League, at Minneapolis, Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd pitched a two-hitter and helped Boston stifle Minnesota, 4-0.

In Oakland, California, Mike Pagliaro went 3-for-4 with a homer, and John Montefusco and two relievers combined on a six-hitter as New York beat Oakland, 4-1.

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4-1. Don Mattingly went 0-for-5 to drop to .350, and Dave Winfield went 1-for-4 to bring his average to .352 and take over the American League batting lead.

In Kansas City, Missouri, Hal McRae had a home run and an RBI triple, and Bud Black pitched a six-hitter to lead the Royals to a 4-1 victory over Texas.

In Anaheim, California, Fred Lynn and Brian Downing delivered back-to-back home runs with two out in the eighth to power the Angels to a 7-5 victory over Baltimore.

In Milwaukee, Joe Carter doubled in a run in a three-run fifth inning to collect his third straight game-winning RBI as Cleveland beat the Brewers, 5-2.

In Toronto, Scott Fletcher drove in two runs with a home run and a single, and Carlton Fisk and Greg Luzinski added bases-empty shots to carry Chicago to an 8-5 victory over Toronto.

In Seattle, Mark Langston hurled a two-hitter and struck out 12 to pace the Mariners to a 5-1 victory over Detroit.

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Dick Schofield of the Angels reached first base just in time as Eddie Murray of the Orioles stretched to receive the shortstop's throw in the fifth inning of the Angels' 7-5 triumph over Baltimore. Schofield was credited with a hit.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | NATIONAL LEAGUE |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Baltimore 6, Seattle 1 | Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 2 |
| Calgary 5, Toronto 1 | St. Louis 10, Atlanta 6 |
| Chicago 7, Detroit 2 | San Francisco 4, San Diego 3 |
| Cleveland 5, Kansas City 2 | Seattle 5, Los Angeles 1 |
| Los Angeles 3, Milwaukee 2 | St. Paul 10, Houston 6 |
| Minnesota 4, Boston 0 | Washington 5, Philadelphia 1 |
| New York 4, Oakland 1 | White Sox 4, Texas 0 |
| Philadelphia 2, Houston 0 | |
| Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 2 | |
| San Diego 3, San Francisco 4 | |
| Seattle 5, Los Angeles 1 | |
| St. Louis 10, Atlanta 6 | |
| St. Paul 10, Houston 6 | |
| Washington 5, Philadelphia 1 | |
| White Sox 4, Texas 0 | |

Transition

BASEBALL — Announced that Danny Darwin, Texas pitcher, has been suspended for two games.

MINNESOTA — Acquired Pat Putnam, first baseman, from Seattle in exchange for a minor league pitcher to be named later.

BASEBALL — National Baseball Association.

HOUSTON — Acquired Hank McDowell, first baseman, from Los Angeles for a 1985 third-round pick.

FOOTBALL — Buffalo — Claimed Ulysses Morris, tight end, from the Oilers.

CINCINNATI — Signed Raul Bettelheim, defensive back, from the Oilers.

Placed Ray Griffin, cornerback, on the injured reserve list.

GREEN BAY — Cut Byron Brown, defensive back, and placed him on injured reserve.

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| Minnesota 4, Boston 0 | Washington 5, Philadelphia 1 |
| New York 4, Oakland 1 | White Sox 4, Texas 0 |
| Philadelphia 2, Houston 0 | |
| Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 2 | |
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SWISS CHAMPION — Urs Freuler of Switzerland (in front) won the professional men's points event Wednesday at the World Cycling Championships in Barcelona. Jonnie Parakevin of the United States, meanwhile, won a third consecutive championship in the women's sprints.

Soviet Stars Missing for Canada Cup

By Kevin Dupont
New York Times Service

MONTREAL — The missing names are formidable. Vladimir Tretyak has retired. Vyacheslav Fetisov is back in the Soviet Union with a broken ankle. And Nikolai Drozdetski is still recovering from a kidney injury he suffered this spring.

The Soviet Union, then, is far from its best for the start of the six-nation Canada Cup hockey series here on Saturday. Tretyak, Fetisov and Drozdetski were the Russians' top three performers at the Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, in February, when they recaptured the gold medal four years after being embarrassed by the United States at Lake Placid, New York.

But Coach Viktor Tikhonov did not sound concerned about losing the three.

"You always miss great players," said the Soviet coach, whose team will oppose Canada, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and West Germany in the three-week tournament. "But somebody else is always coming along, because that's how life is — it always changes."

Tretyak, of course, was considered the world's top goalie of his generation. At age 32, however, after a brilliant performance in Sarajevo, he ended his playing career and now works for the Soviet Red Army team as a coach and administrator.

Fetisov, a defenseman, is the Soviet Union's top all-around player. It was during a tournament this spring in Italy, in an on-ice collision, that his ankle snapped. Tikhonov said Fetisov's injury required a two-hour operation, but that he should be ready to play again in October. Drozdetski, the top Soviet goal-scorer in Sarajevo, was checked from behind during the same tournament in Italy, and his kidney is too tender for him to play.

"Losing Tretyak and Fetisov is like the Islanders losing Billy Smith and Denis Potvin," said Wayne Gretzky, one of the Canada stars. "Even without them, though, they're still better than mere mortals."

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